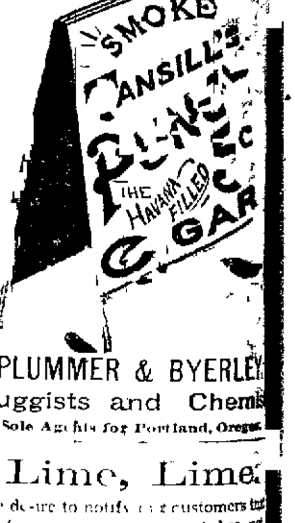
ARGE REDUC
IN PRICES OF
gricultural Tools
e Northwestern Manufac
ing and Car Company
Are now offering goods at their Warehouse
s 261 to 267 Fron
PORTLAND, OREGON,
tchem & Whitewater Wago
Columbus Buggies,
Morrison Bros. Plows,
Peerless Reapers,
Buckeye Drills,
Oregon Hacks 3-spring
Fanning Mills, See
MINNESOTA CHIEF THRE
AND THE
TILLWATER GIANT ENGI
all and see us.
261 to 267 Front
W. P. LEWIS & CO
rtland Planing Mi
MANUFACTURERS OF
ash, Doors, Blin
rackets, Mouldings, Win
and Door Frames, Casings
Stairs & Stair Material
Wood Turning, etc.
EWARE OF
Imitations.



PLUMMER & BYERLE
uggists and Chemis
Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon
Lime, Lime
AYLOR, YOUNG & CO
AYTON & HAL
194 First Street, Portland,
eneral Hardware
SOLE AGENTS
rren Powder Mil
CASH IS OUR MOTTO
ISTOL & BUXTON
TICAL INSTITUT
ALFRED KNOPP.
ACTICAL OPTICI
171 First street, Portland
OOD! WOOD! WOO

Morning Oregonian.

DAILY
THE UNION

VOL. 24. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884. NO. 7611.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Blaine Makes a Campaign Speech in Ohio.

MEETING OF GERMAN DEMOCRATS

Murat Halstead on the Relations of Blaine and Garfield—One of Butler's Party Egged in New York

ERIE, O., Sept. 29.—Several hundred people were at the Lake Shore railroad depot this morning to see Mr Blaine start. When he arrived at a few minutes before 9 o'clock, he was roundly cheered, and the people gathered around the rear platform and clamored for a speech. Just before the train started, Mr Blaine appeared and said:

"I have no speech to make, gentlemen, except to express the great pleasure I have enjoyed in my visit to this city during the past two days. I have renewed many old associations and made new ones, all of which have been most agreeable to me, and I depart this morning with a sense of having enjoyed myself as much as at any time in my life." [Loud cheering.] The start was made promptly at 9. The train and engine were decorated with American flags, and Blaine and Logan banners. The party was the same that came to Cleveland Friday evening with the addition of ex-Secretary Windom and the local reception committee from Norwalk.

BLAINE AT OBERLIN.

OBERLIN, O., Sept. 29.—A great audience assembled here to greet Mr Blaine. There was a passage way from the train to the stand, guarded by uniformed clubs. Blaine's appearance was the subject for enthusiastic cheering. He said:

"I do not know any more appropriate thing for a candidate who represents republican principles than to pay a visit to Oberlin, for if there be any one place in the United States above another where republican principles were planted and matured and developed and strengthened into full growth, it is Oberlin. [Applause.] The establishment of this college fifty years ago, the radicalism, if you please, which it taught from its start, the great battle it waged, the immense success it attained without donation from national or state government, but merely from the generous benevolence of men who believed in the principles it represented, mark it as an event not merely in the world of education, but also in the political world as well. I am glad to stand here to pay my tribute to this great institution, and to acknowledge, as a representative, as I am for the time, of republican principles, the debt which that party owes to Oberlin. [Applause.] I thank you for your kind welcome to this place. I thank you for the generous outpouring of this great audience, I thank you, because I know what it represents, and because I know that you know what I represent. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

HE SPEAKS AT NORWALK.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 29.—At Norwalk, Mr Blaine and party were met by a large body of uniformed clubs, and escorted in procession through the town and to the stand erected in front of the court house, around which were assembled several thousand people. Ex-President Hayes was on the stand and welcomed the candidate. Mr Gardner introduced Mr Blaine amid great cheering, who said:

Mr. Gardner, ladies and gentlemen: It was my pleasure eight years ago to give your beautiful town a visit, and to address a large audience of republicans of Huron county. I did it at that time in the interest of the election of the distinguished representative and noble son of Ohio, whom I am glad to see on this platform to-day—Ex-President Hayes. [Applause.] I do not forget the hospitable welcome I then received and I am impressed by its repetition to-day. [Applause.] I came then only as a private citizen. I come now in a different capacity, and I am sure as a New England man on the western reserve of Ohio that I am always at home. [Great cheering and cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" "Come again."]

Hon W A Tenny was then introduced and made a brief speech.

MR HAYES' REMARKS.

Mr Hayes followed and said: "I am very glad to have an opportunity in his presence to thank my friend Mr. Blaine, for work that he did with you eight years ago. [Applause.] I am very glad indeed to unite with you in honoring the republican candidate for the presidency of the United States (cheers). I am very glad to meet this vast multitude of citizens of Huron county who have come here to see and to hear, and to give a friendly greeting and old fashioned Ohio welcome to J. G. Blaine." (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Fourteen miles further on at Monroeville a special car was switched on the B. & O. railroad for Sandusky. At the station there was another large, enthusiastic crowd, who demanded a speech. Mr Blaine spoke a few words in acknowledgment and shook hands with some of the people.

Sandusky was reached at a little before 1 o'clock, and the party were driven in carriages to the court house square, where there was a very large meeting. Ex-President Hayes was in the carriage with Mr Blaine.

BLAINE'S REMARKS AT SANDUSKY.

Blaine said: "This is my third visit to the city of Sandusky, and I cannot but recall my first. It was in 1848, thirty-six years ago. There was but one railroad line in Ohio, extending from here to Cincinnati, with a gap in the middle that you had to travel by stage, and this end of it was what was in those days termed the 'Old Mad River Line,' with strap rails and a lively chance for 'snake heads' through the cars, as one traveled at fifteen miles an hour. [Laughter.] I recall this, because it images to my mind more than anything else I know the gigantic progress of this great state, and if you here present, a great majority of you many years my junior, could see Ohio as it then was, contrasted with Ohio as it now is, you would thank God that you live under a free government and have had an opportunity to work out these great results, and you would not think me trenching on partisan grounds if I should remind you that by far the larger part of the progress that has been made in these intervening thirty-six years has been made since the government of the United States came under control of the republican party, and the country has been blessed with protection to American labor and American capital. [Applause.] To me the contrast of the scene of this hour with what I recall of the past is a lesson which I never can forget, and which I am sure you have learned already."

Ex-President Hayes then made a brief speech on tariff issues.

At Fremont ex-President Hayes escorted Blaine to the platform and introduced him to his friends and neighbors, asking for him a cordial reception, as an old friend, and as the standard bearer of the republican party, whose success he believed was essential to the prosperity of the country.

AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 29.—Arriving at Toledo, the Blaine party were escorted to League park, where a meeting was being held. After the usual formalities of introduction Blaine said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I should at any time deem it unprofitable to speak disrespectfully of political opponents, and I should, in my present position, deem it altogether improper. I should rather be the victim of slander than the author of it. [Great cheering.] But there are some things which I do not deem it unbecoming in me, holding the position I do, to call your attention to. The republican party has governed the country for twenty-five years, in a spirit according to measures of broad nationality. Progress under our government, in this spirit, has far transcended all progress made in all previous years of the nation's history. [Applause.] To remand our government to the control of our opponents, who do not believe in the constitutionality of the measures which have given this progress, would be a long step backward into the dark. [Applause and shouts of "Correct! Correct!"] When we argue the question of a protective tariff we are not permitted to regard it merely as one to be settled on the basis of expediency, because a large majority of our opponents hold the protective tariff to be unconstitutional. There is not one great measure that the republican party has adopted, nor one great step the party has taken since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861, that the democratic party has not opposed, and has not declared unconstitutional. ("That's so.") So that to-day to remand the government of the United States to the control of the democracy is not merely an ordinary change of parties. It is a total reversal of the entire policy that has distinguished the government of the United States since 1861. [Renewed applause.] It is giving to the narrowing dogma of state rights a precedence in that grand march which has been made and which could only be made under the banner of broad nationality. ["That's right," and cheers.] It is on that great plane that the republican party has done me the honor to present me as its candidate before you. [Applause.] It is on that plane, with all that it implies, that I am before you, and before all the people of the United States to-day. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

IN THE EVENING.

Immediately after dinner he was waited upon by the local committee and taken to the headquarters of the Boys in Blue, where he was warmly received. He made a few informal remarks and then went to the rooms of the Silver Grays, an organization of gray haired republicans, where there was a similar scene. Then he was driven to the grand stand, from which he reviewed a great torchlight procession, many organizations coming from the adjacent country. This republican demonstration was to have taken place on Saturday evening, and its postponement till Monday brought it on the evening with the pre-arranged democratic parade, which was very large. The rival processions seemed to have taken possession of the entire city, but everything passed off peaceably.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

Mass Meeting Held at the Academy of Music New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Academy of Music was crowded to-night, as were the streets in the vicinity, on the occasion of the German democrats' mass meeting. The interior of the building was handsomely decorated, and there was a considerable display of fireworks. Gen. Franz Sigel called the meeting to order. Among the vice presidents were George Ehret, Henry Clausen, Jr., Philip Ebling, John Eichler, Peter Dulger, Henry Bischoff, Jr., and David G. Yuengling, all brewers.

General Sigel presided, and in the opening speech said: "We don't believe in prohibition. We want a democratic republic. We want to join the ranks of the party which broke up the Tweed ring and oppose the same kind. We want not only a change in the highest officials of the administration, but a thorough weeding out of all corrupt officeholders. May the victorious democratic party, with its glorious allies, act from this standpoint."

EDITOR OF THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG."

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, was chosen president of the meeting and was received with cheers. Every mention by Ottendorfer of the names of Cleveland and Hendricks was greeted with cheers. Ottendorfer closed his speech by saying of Cleveland: "You have a man as plain as he is unpretending, a man who hesitates not a moment to show to the door the friends of corruption and demagogues, as soon as they dare approach him, a man who cannot be induced, by personal or political considerations, to leave the path which sound common sense has shown him to be the right one, and for these reasons has repelled the worst elements of his party, while Blaine has attracted them, a man perfectly unmoved by the hue and cry raised by Butler and Grady and the rabble, and who would undoubtedly decline the presidency were it to be obtained at the price of concessions to those persons in return for their friendship. Hence it was that the declaration of a delegate in the Chicago convention—Gen Bragg of Wisconsin—was applauded to the echo throughout the country and that everywhere the remark could be heard when he said: "We love Cleveland most on account of the enemies which he has made." It should be added, "And we oppose Blaine most strenuously on account of the friends he has made."

Ex-Gov Solomon of Wisconsin reviewed the Mulligan letters, and said he believed Blaine to be a thoroughly corrupt man, a man unworthy of the votes or confidence of the people of this country.

EDITOR OF THE "WORLD."

Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York *World*, in the course of his speech, said: "The history of the state of Maine is ample proof of what Blaine represents. Why, if the laws passed in Maine, with the full and hearty consent of James G. Blaine, were still in force to-day no foreign-born citizen would have a vote to cast for him. This enlightened republican state (Maine) has for many years prohibited and does to-day prohibit the sale of ale, porter, lager beer and other malt liquors, wines and cider, as well as all distilled spirits, making it a criminal offense, punishable by both fine and imprisonment. I hold that prohibition can have no place in any system of government based upon the will of the people and the free consent of the governed. We are guaranteed the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Prohibition is repugnant to every idea of popular self-government and American freedom. It is emphatically unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, destructive and subversive to the very foundation of a true republic, and fraught with danger to its existence."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolutions in the spirit of the speeches were adopted. The preamble said: "James G. Blaine is one of the most fanatical champions of the most narrow-minded temperance compulsion and of the political disfranchisement of adopted citizens."

The following telegram from Governor Cleveland was read: "I regret that I am not able to attend the meeting to-night. I hope it will be as successful as its most enthusiastic promoters can desire. GROVER CLEVELAND."

Mayor Edson also sent regrets.

Before the meeting adjourned Carl Schurz appeared on the platform. His appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic and prolonged outburst of applause that has been heard in this city during this campaign. The audience simply went half wild, and shouted and cheered for over three minutes. At length Schurz, after having been called to the footlights, was permitted to say he was weary, after his extended trip through the west. He told his hearers he had met with the kindest reception all through the west, and that everywhere he found great enthusiasm for the democratic ticket.

An overflow meeting was held in Irving hall.

FROM MURAT HALSTEAD.

He Throws Light upon the Relations of Mr. Blaine and President Garfield.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Murat Halstead telegraphed the following to the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* last night: "There is an assault upon Mr. Blaine touching his relations with President Garfield. The occasion is a call that Mr Blaine made upon Mrs Garfield. The attack is not important, but its meanness is shocking. In this connection I have received letters asking whether it is true I had a conversation with President Garfield about his relations with Blaine, a short time before the horrible deed of murder by Guiteau. The fact that I had such conversation has been several times published, and it may be well to state the substance of it again. The time of this last talk with Garfield was between 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock of the evening of Thursday, the last night of June, 1881, and the place the White house. The fatal shot was fired on the following Saturday morning, July 2. The substance of what President Garfield said about Blaine was: First, that no one acquiesced more readily and cheerfully than Blaine in the announcement made at the first cabinet meeting, that the members would be expected to confine themselves strictly to their respective departments. All had been careful not to cross the line thus far, and none more so than Mr Blaine.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

President Garfield further said that in the New York appointments, which made such a commotion, the whole responsibility was with himself, and that he regarded imputations upon Blaine in that connection as particularly offensive. They were attempts to belittle his (the president's) part in his own administration. He said the appointments as they were made were as surprising to Blaine as to the others. The simple truth was that President Garfield feeling disturbed by the New York difficulties, thought to solve them by a bold stroke that would be a sufficient notice of his purpose to be himself president and to recognize his own friends, and after the first shock he had it in mind to deal generously with those who had been against him. He believed it was his duty first to assert himself, and it was his cherished purpose after that to make peace and heal all the wounds that had been inflicted in the warfare of factions.

DISCUSSION UNNECESSARY.

It would be in vain now to discuss the wisdom of the policy of President Garfield, and the effort to belittle him by accusing Blaine, to which he referred, and which he resented in his conversation with me, has been continued. I have only to add that the impartial student of this unhappy chapter in history will find that all events are consistent with the theory that President Garfield, who deeply felt his responsibility as chief magistrate, was stung by the charge that he was weak in will, and was blown about and pulled around by various persons, and he meant, by his action in the New York appointments, to make known that he was president and must be considered so accordingly."

BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS.

One of the Speakers Egged by Roughs at Albany, New York.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—At a Butler demonstration here to-night over 5000 people listened to speeches by ex-Senator Grady, of New York, General Butler, ex-Mayor Carroll, and E. H. G. Clark, Butler candidate for the assembly, on the political situation. Butler was not in the best of spirits.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—General Butler, Thomas F. Grady and Colonel Blanton Duncan addressed a labor meeting to-night at the Hudson avenue tent. An organized mob of employes on the new capitol took possession and undertook to break up the meeting. They procured eggs and hurled them at Grady during his address. The eggs not forcing Grady to retire, he was then allowed to continue his address. The demonstration was evidently only intended for Grady.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—General Butler is expected to arrive in Albany at 2:30 P. M. to-day. It is said he will make a speech in Capital park in full view from the windows of the executive chamber. Grady speaks in Troy this afternoon. Both Butler and Grady will speak at a mass meeting in Hudson avenue tent this evening.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—General Butler arrived here from New York this afternoon. He was met at the depot by about 1000 persons. He entered a carriage and was driven to Capitol park where he made a brief speech. He denounced monopolies, and expressed a belief that he would be elected.

THE "SUN" ON THE MULLIGAN LETTERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The *Sun*, in an editorial, copies a letter of James M. Hagar, ship builder of Maine, to John D. Elwell of this city, in reply to the letters of inquiry concerning his purchase of Little Rock and Fort Smith securities from Blaine, and adds: "In the recently published Mulligan letters there is a good deal of reinforcement for the theory that Blaine worked hard to protect his friends who had been led into bad speculations by his efforts and influence. Blaine's letter, in which he appeals to Fisher, in the words, 'pray let me know what I am to expect,' was undoubtedly written long before the reimbursement of Hagar and other parties. We quote it as showing his anxiety to keep matters straight with his Maine friends. It is a curious fact that this phrase, italicized by Blaine himself, is now wrested from its context by Blaine's enemies, and paraded as one of the most audacious and shameless bids for bribe money. Notwithstanding Hagar's statement and other evidence that Blaine did what he could for his Maine friends, it is apparent to any unprejudiced student of the Mulligan literature, that there was much in the original transaction which Blaine preferred his Maine friends should not know. In that fact is a satisfactory explanation of Blaine's terrible anxiety to avert exposure of the whole transaction when it was approached by an investigating committee of congress. We are somewhat surprised that all the candidate's friends do not see matters in this light. We should suppose that they would rather admit Blaine was over sharp in his private dealings with sharp Yankees of his own state than that he was conscious of having deliberately betrayed an official trust."

BEECHER'S LAYMEN DISPLEASED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—Evidence increases that Beecher has lost much of his popularity in Plymouth church, among the members at least, by reason of his political attitude. While the Sunday morning congregations since Beecher's return are as large as ever, what by many is regarded as a better test of the life of the church, the prayer meeting, shows a falling off. Prominent members of the church have absented themselves from their usual places in the Plymouth lecture room since Beecher reiterated his views in favor of Cleveland as president and palliated his past immoralities. Beecher referred to the lack of attendance at the prayer meeting from his pulpit yesterday morning and said on Friday night that not a single member of the board of deacons, nor one of the examining committee, which consists of twenty-one of the most prominent members of the church, was present, and there was no one he could call on to pray. The rightful members of the church were much impressed by this statement and it was discussed after the sermon. The general conclusion was that the official members of the church intended to rebuke Beecher by their absence from Friday night's service.

THE "TRIBUNE" STILL A NON-UNION OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The Central Labor union of New York received yesterday the report of the Typographical union on the failure of its negotiations to end the *Tribune* strike. The report said that Mr. Reid had conceded everything the printers asked for, and then had made stipulations on his part that totally nullified all of them. The committee then refused to treat with Mr. Reid. Boycotting of the *Tribune* will continue. The *Tribune* prints an alleged voluntary statement, signed by sixty-four of its compositors and proof readers, showing their weekly earnings, also setting forth their political affiliations, nearly one-half being democrats and independents, and their pay averaging $18 to $30 weekly. The *Tribune* says: "The public will judge whether these are good or bad wages. There is not a man paid by the week who does not get above the union scale, and we believe our wages generally to be as high as those paid in the *Herald* or any union office in the city."

TAMMANY'S NOMINATIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Tammany Hall made the following nominations to-day: For mayor, Alderman Hugh J. Grant; controller, ex-Congressman P. Henry Dugro; district attorney, ex-Senator George H. Foster, president of the board of aldermen; Dr M. B. Messemer; judges of the court of common pleas, Richard L. Larremore, James F. Daly, re-nominated, and Hugh L. Cole. All the candidates, especially Alderman Grant, were heartily cheered. John Kelly, in a speech opening the convention, said: "We believed the nomination at Chicago was an unwise one, but Grover Cleveland is the nominee of the democratic party and we will not separate from the party we have all known and loved so long. We shall give Cleveland and Hendricks a full, free, and an honorable support." A communication from the executive committee of the people's party, suggesting certain candidates, was ignored.

EDMUNDS NOT OPPOSED TO BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The *Tribune* says: "A Madison, Wisconsin dispatch says Senator Edmunds has written a private letter to a state official, in which he says he never wrote or said Blaine acted as an attorney for Jay Gould, for he was not conscious of ever having done so, also that he intended to vote for him. These statements are no news to many of Senator Edmunds' friends, to whom he has said the same. It may be added that Senator Edmunds never wrote a letter to the Vermont delegates to the republican national convention, or one to be read to them, or to any of them, to induce them to oppose Blaine in that convention, as *Harper's Weekly* and other democratic papers continue to assert, in spite of responsible denials of the assertion."

GRESHAM WILL SPEAK FOR BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—A special from Washington says: It is not believed that Gresham will remain in the treasury long enough to make the annual report. He takes the stump for Blaine in a few days.

CLEVELAND'S CALLERS.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Among to-day's callers on Governor Cleveland were Bishop Gallagher of Louisiana, accompanied by Walter W. Biltershall of Albany and J. H. Aldrich.

EGYPT.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE NILE.

CAIRO, 29.—Advices from Wady Halfa state that an Egyptian nuggar, laden with troops for Khartoum, was wrecked on the Nile. Two men were drowned, and all the stores on board were lost.

THE EAST.

John McCullough Breaks Completely Down at Chicago.

SPECIAL NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

The Revision of the Old Testament Completed. Terrible Railroad Collision in West Virginia—General News

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—John McCullough's appearance in "The Gladiator" at McVicker's to-night created a most painful impression. He was manifestly unable to cope with the requirements of the part, and was vigorously hissed in early scenes, but later a reaction set in when the cause was seen to be physical weakness, and he was called before the curtain at the close of the play.

The *Inter-Ocean* to-morrow will say: "Quickly detecting, in the initial scenes, how elusive of his mental grasp were the lines of his part, McCullough permitted annoyance to intensify the nervous strain under which he suffered, and from forgetfulness he soon passed to bewilderment. His manner became purposeless, and his capabilities for action were entirely suspended, and he moved waveringly, listlessly, helpless through the successive scenes, his vain endeavor to keep his lines in mind becoming more and more painful and his lamentable unfitness for work more and more apparent. He wandered about the stage without precision or animation, uttering his speeches in broken, halting undertones, acting like one in a dazed state of mind and nerveless condition of body. His faltering was clearly the result of physical prostration, and was a melancholy spectacle to his friends, who looked with anxious solicitude upon the increasing relaxation of his powers, but there was no sign to lead to the gross misconception that his condition was due to excesses, and the conduct of that portion of the audience that raised a tumult of cruel censure was infamous."

AMERICAN INGRATITUDE TO FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—*Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, noticing recent statements that applications were being made to the Chinese minister by American officers here and on the Pacific Coast for commissions in the Chinese navy, remarks: "The only plausible explanation of this instinctive antagonism is the innate propensity of Americans to follow the footsteps of the English, to love what the English love, to hate what the English hate, and copy the English, personally. France has always received insults from Americans in proportion to the deference and delicate attentions she has extended toward them. She can now act in the matter just as one would in regard to the vulgar manners of one too low or too ignorant to understand such things. Let American officers enlist, if they please, under the banner of the green dragon; let them fight against the tri-color, only we would remind them that on entering the service of a belligerent nation they run all the risks of soldiers of that nation. They will cease to be Americans, and become Chinese. They may also be treated as thieves and hanged to the yard arm, like pirates, if they are found on board of privateers."

MONSIGNOR CAPEL'S SUNDAY SERMONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—Monsignor Capel preached yesterday on "Suicide and Moral Law." He said: "In three months there have been 210 suicides in the United States; 72 were due to probable insanity, 54 to family troubles, 44 to special sickness, 32 to business troubles, 20 to irregular affection, and 38 to dissipation. Since I came to this country I have been struck by the one all prevailing influence—worship of the golden calf is as certain a fact in your nation as it ever was under Sinai. Is not society here graded by the number of dollars a man has? In this new world the one-absorbing thought seems to be the almighty dollar. The idea of life being honorable for its own sake and that labor is not bringing a fortune to laborers, is intolerable. Insanity causes but a small number of suicides; moral weakness, inability to bear the strain of business troubles, is responsible for the great majority." Monsignor Capel closed with an appeal to the press to cease drawing attractive pictures of crime and criminals. Much of the crime of this world is due to pernicious literature: minute descriptions of sensational murders and elopements lead to others.

AFFAIRS IN GUATEMALA.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—Senor Don Manuel Lorenzo Vasquez, late minister of Spain to the Republic of Central America, is on his way home to Europe. He has been in Guatemala for over two years, and has resigned his mission. He says he thought the resources of the country were very great and only needed development to make Guatemala the center of great wealth. The people were half civilized and needed a strong hand to guide them. Such a leader they had found in President Barrios, who was doing all he could to open the country by encouraging immigration and building telegraph lines and introducing American labor-saving machinery to develop agriculture and commerce. He had set his heart on the construction of an interoceanic railroad traversing Honduras and Guatemala and connecting the oceans. President Barrios was introducing the public school system also, and instead of being a tyrant, he was a much maligned public benefactor.

THE REVISED OLD TESTAMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The *Times* says: "The revision of the bible, begun fourteen years ago, is completed. Publication of the old testament is anxiously awaited in this country, in England and wherever the English tongue is spoken. It will be out next spring. According to statements of those familiar with the work, fewer changes have been made than in the new testament. A conservative spirit seems to have ruled. The revision of the work has all been done at secret sessions, and all correspondence has been conducted under the seal of secrecy. The universities of Cambridge and Oxford have been at great expense in defraying the cost of revision. The book will be printed in many editions of various prices. One edition will not be placed on the market, but will consist of four large volumes, printed on heavy paper, corresponding to presentation copies of the new testament."

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The South American commission met in the custom house to-day to hear the views of gentlemen interested in trade, as to the best means of increasing it with South America. Gen George H. Sharpe, chairman, presided. There was a good attendance. C. D. Anderson, of the Spanish American commission to New Orleans exhibition, presented a paper giving the results of his studies on the subject. Henton R. Helper read a paper on the scope of the commission's labors. Consul General Fern thought that the difficulties of obstructing trade between this country and Peru were largely due to freights and credits. The consul general of Brazil stated that butter is shipped from this country to England and reshipped as English or Dutch butter to Brazil.

CHICAGO NOTES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The settling committee of the board of trade met to-day and fixed 55 cents as the settling price for September corn.

Announcement is received here that Commissioner Fink has appointed Judge Cooley of Michigan to fill the vacancy in the board of arbitration on relative rates on dressed beef and live cattle to the seaboard, occasioned by the resignation of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. George F. Swift for the dressed beef interest and Samuel Wallerton for the cattle interest are the other members of the board. Beef now pays 5 per cent. more than cattle. Commissioner Fink recommends that it be made $5.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE MORMONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—A special from Nashville says: Since Mormon converts in Lewis county were ordered to leave, on pain of meeting a fate similar to that of the two elders who were shot down, many have departed for other states, and others are preparing to follow, and some have renounced the faith, in order to save themselves trouble. A second notice has been posted, warning all Mormons to depart by October, or to suffer the consequences. They are greatly alarmed, and it is thought nearly all of them will obey.

EXPERIMENTS IN STEEL MANUFACTURE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—A Reading, Pennsylvania, special says: A syndicate has been formed for experimenting on and controlling a new process of manufacturing steel, to compete with the Bessemer process. The expectation is that it will take the place of forged or rolled iron, in the manufacture of different articles. The syndicate is composed of several prominent iron manufacturers, each one of whom has paid in $10,000, to form a pool of over $100,000, to use in perfecting the invention. The patentee claims that he can manufacture steel much cheaper than it is done at present.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The South American commission, which assembles here to-day, will give hearings to importers and merchants interested in commerce with the Spanish speaking countries of America. The hearing will be continued during the week. On October 10 the commission will start for Mexico by way of New Orleans. After inquiring into the commercial affairs, material resources, method of transportation and industrial interests of Mexico, the commission will proceed to South America and the Pacific coast, which latter it will reach in February.

THE WHEAT TRADE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The *Weekly Produce Exchange* says: Prices in Europe are not encouraging for the export of wheat from British India. Just at present Indian wheat cannot net above the cost of growing, at the price obtainable in the far interior of India. Exports from Australia since January, 1884, have increased over 1883 quite as much as British India has diminished her export of wheat in 1884.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—From the *World*: The schooner Matilda Brooks, from the West Indies, arrived yesterday, with three of her crew sick with yellow fever. The cases are all mild, and the patients, who are removed to the hospital, will, it is thought, recover. The schooner was detained at lower quarantine, and will not be allowed to come up to the city for a week or more.

A HOT WAVE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The temperature at New York rose to 84 yesterday, again sending tenement house inmates for relief to the seaside. All the resorts were crowded. Refreshing showers occurred in the evening. Among the visitors to Coney island were Sitting Bull and some of his braves.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Special dispatches from the leading clearing houses of the United States show the total clearances the week ended Sept. 29 were $794,848,294, a decrease of 30.01 per cent., compared with the corresponding week last year.

WRECKED STEAMER REPORTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer Chalmette, from New Orleans, reports that September 23, at 10 A. M., she saw a large four-masted steamer ashore on or near Molasses reef with a number of wreckers around her.

STRUCK GAS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—The Massachusetts gas company struck the largest gas well this morning yet developed in the Tarentum field. A vein was struck on the Grist Farm at a depth of 1,200 feet.

REV. HEBER NEWTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—Rev Heber Newton appeared in his pulpit at the Anthon memorial church yesterday, after a long absence from illness.

THE MOROSINI FAMILY.

YONKERS, Sept. 29.—Mrs Morosini, Mrs Schilling and her sister Julia have arrived at the family residence, having been driven up from New York.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—North Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather, with local rains. Middle and south Pacific coast, fine weather.

ACCIDENTS.

CYCLONE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The *Times* special from Bradford, Pa., of the 28th says: The village of Alton, located in the mountains, sixteen miles south of Bradford, was this afternoon visited by a cyclone, which, if gauged according to its destructive power, equals anything of the kind that the "breezy west" has furnished. A funnel shaped cloud was observed coming from the southwest, and a rush was made for the cellars and other safe retreats. In less than two minutes the cyclone struck Alton, sweeping everything before it, and the air on either side for the distance of one-fourth of a mile was black with flying timbers and tree tops. The cyclone's path was five rods in width at Alton. It swept through the southern part of town, demolishing six dwellinghouses and three foot bridges. There were many exciting scenes and incidents. The Methodist Episcopal church, a wooden building 30x60 feet, recently finished, was completely wrecked. Not enough was left to build a bonfire. Some shattered timbers were carried through the woods half a mile. A one-story building, occupied by Phillips Bros. as a feed store, was scattered to the four winds. A large two-story frame house was lifted bodily into the air six feet, and thrown on its edge two rods away. Dan Sullivan's house was nearly unroofed and furniture and dishes broken. The family were in the house, and Mrs. Sullivan was severely hurt by a flying piece of joist, and her 7 year old daughter had her scalp laid open by a piece of timber.

FEARFUL TRAIN COLLISION.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 29.—This afternoon passenger and express train No. 4, from Baltimore for Chicago, and a local freight going east collided one mile east of Farmington and sixty five miles east of this city, both trains going at full speed. Six freight cars and the mail car of the passenger train were demolished and two men killed and several badly injured. The killed are: Thomas Lurley of Piedmont, W. Va., conductor of the freight, who was riding on the engine, and Thomas O'Donnell, of Martinsburg, fireman on the passenger. The injured are: George Leonard, engineer, of Wheeling, fatally hurt; John Smith, engineer, of Wheeling, badly hurt, his eyes were filled with cement from the wrecked cars, which was thrown in a cloud for many feet in all directions by the shock of the collision, and he will probably be blind; James Adams, mail agent, badly bruised and cut about the head and shoulders; James Sapp, chief clerk of the mail car, severely injured in various parts of the body; D. W. Boyd, fireman, Wheeling, possibly fatally hurt.

The scene at the wreck is heartrending. Suffering train hands were imprisoned beneath the debris, and their shrieks were awful. The passengers all escaped uninjured, and did all they could to rescue the endangered train hands. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of orders by the engineer of the freight. Lurley's body was taken to Piedmont, and O'Donnell's mangled remains to Martinsburg.

DISASTER AT SEA.

PENSACOLA, Sept. 29.—The schooner R. M. Wales from Philadelphia arrived to-day. The captain reports a collision with the brig Leonard Myers, from New York to Laguna, Mexico, on the 15th of September, at 8 P. M., in latitude 29 45, longitude 74 50. The brig was in a sinking condition before the collision, from heavy weather, for three days. It was blowing a hurricane, and the sea was rolling mountains high. The wife of the captain, O. G. Davis, and two of the crew were lost. The captain and five others were rescued.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The boiler in the engine-room of the Mellwood coal shaft, exploded to-day, killing a number of men.

NOTABLE DEAD.

MRS. GEORGE BLISS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The *Sun* announces the death of Mrs George Bliss, whose husband is well known in political circles here, and who was converted to the Roman Catholic church a few weeks ago by Monsignor Capel. The *Sun* says that Mrs. Bliss, who has long been an invalid, had a private chapel built in her house, and obtained special permission from the pope, allowing mass to be said in the chapel. She was well acquainted with dignitaries of the Catholic church here and in Rome. Friends say that her one thought and desire, by night and by day, was conversion of her husband to the Roman Catholic faith. After her prayer was granted she has failed rapidly, and death followed yesterday.

AN AGED INSURANCE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—Edward T. Backhouse, president of the Kings County Insurance Company, died yesterday of diphtheria. He was born in 1806.

PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco Opposed to Paying a Higher Price for Gas.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT

Interesting News Items from British Columbia. Homicide in a Washington Territory Saloon—Coast Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—The sharp advance in the price of gas announced by the gas companies causes a great deal of unfavorable comment. The *Chronicle*, in behalf of the gas consumers, utters an indignant protest this morning. It says: "When, some time ago, the new gas company petitioned for the right to tear up our streets and lay its pipes it was claimed by its advocates that it would crush one of the most insolent monopolies which ever cursed San Francisco. The promises were fair, and there was no earthly reason why they should not have been carried out to the letter, but now scarcely a year after the opposition started in, it has repeated the device now grown so familiar, and has joined hands with the old monopoly in advancing the rates of gas. There was an abundant profit in serving gas at $1 50. In most eastern cities gas is less, although in few is patronage so liberal as here. In London gas is furnished at the extraordinary rate of 55 cents per thousand, and many gas companies return good dividends to their stockholders. The trouble here is that no corporation is content with moderate profits, and none seems willing to allow healthy competition, which elsewhere is looked on as the law of trade. The old gas company of this city was so complete a monopoly for many years that they have chafed under competition, and have now ended in the usual fashion. The advance of rates of gas to $1 25 per thousand is without cause, and is one of the worst examples of corporate greed against the public, who have no defense, now that the company to which they looked for relief has been captured by the enemy."

RESTRICTIVE ACT DECISIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, rendered three decisions this morning on Chinese cases, in reference to the amended Chinese restriction act. The first case was that of a boy, born in this country of Chinese parents. Judge Field holds that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution does not exclude petitioner from citizenship, and he must be allowed to land. In the second case, covering that of previous residence, Judge Field decided that no evidence to that effect was now permissible, that no Chinese could, in future, land in the United States unless the bearer of the required certificate designated in the amended act. The third case was that of a remanded Chinawoman, who applied for admission to land upon a recognizance that she would appear when the vessel was ready to leave. The judge denied the application, holding that under the law the woman was prohibited from landing, and he has no authority to allow the law to be evaded under any conditions.

PERSONAL.

[Special.]—George Sutton has been engaged in the insurance compact office with Mr. Stillman and will remain in the city permanently.

John Lenvier of Portland is in the city, under treatment for his eyes. He has been much benefited, and hopes to return home by October 15th.

Arthur West of Astoria will return home by the next steamer.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC TAX CASE.

[illegible] States circuit court this morning, asked for an order accepting the Central Pacific Railway company's tender of payment of taxes. Creed Haymond said the company was ready to pay over the amount, although denying the liability. After some discussion it was ordered that the matter stand over till to-morrow.

THE NEW ELECTION LEGAL.

Judge Wilson to-day decided that the action of the Chollar mine stockholders in electing new officers, was legal, but he withholds his signature to the certificate of election, to allow application to be made to the supreme court for a writ of prohibition.

SCHOONER SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Lieut. Lent, of the U. S. navy, arrived here yesterday, having in charge the schooner Adele, seized at sea for taking seals contrary to the law. The cargo of the Adele is valued at $10,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEWS NOTES FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Sept. 29.—Indians at Metlakahtla mission, when driving off the English church surveyors, assaulted Bishop Ridley and tore his coat from his back. This is in retaliation for the bishop knocking down Ala and Hecman, two of their tribe, a year ago. It is not known what the British government will do, but the position of things is regarded so serious that a bloody tragedy may result at any moment. The attempt to form an English church mission at that point is now regarded as a failure.

The steamer Umatilla is ready for sea. The Oregon Improvement Company refuse to receive her, claiming the vessel is a total loss. The underwriters say the cost of raising and repairing is less than $100,000, while the insurance is $350,000, and will contest the improvement company's claim of total loss in the English courts.

Arrived: Ship Henrietta, Shanghai. The Josephine, 31 days from Acapulco, and the ship Belvidere, 24 days from Wilmington, are both seeking a sailor. Steamer Mexico, San Francisco; bark Apollo, for Falmouth, England, for orders.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

HOMICIDE IN A FARMINGTON SALOON.

COLFAX, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—A shooting scrape occurred yesterday evening in Holbrook & Morris' saloon, Farmington, between J. A. Hoag and Dillard Walker, resulting in the death of Hoag. It appears that Walker entered the saloon and deliberately shot Hoag in the back. He ran to one of the card rooms, close by, pursued by Walker. As the latter passed through the door he turned to the bystanders, and told them to leave. He then entered the room, and fired three more shots at Hoag, and then beat him over the head with his pistol. The difficulty grew out of Hoag's owing $10 to a friend of Walker's. Both men have families. After completing his bloody work, Walker made his escape. It is supposed that he made for the Coeur d'Alene mountains. About fifty Indians are in hot pursuit, and $150 reward has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer. Walker is a butcher by trade. Hoag was a barber and formerly plied his trade in Colfax. Both parties are well known here.

UTAH.

GOES EAST TO BE MARRIED.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 29.—General McCook, in command at Fort Douglas, left yesterday for Neshotah, Wisconsin, where, on the 8th of October, he will marry Miss Coult, who spent the summer here, visiting.

THE FIRE RECORD.

INCENDIARIES IN ALLENTOWN.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 29.—Another attempt was made to-day to fire a stable by incendiaries. Excitement runs high to-night. Mayor Shimes called a meeting of citizens, at which the strongest measures were adopted to apprehend firebugs. Last night the city was patrolled by twenty-three extra policemen. The force will be strengthened if necessary.

MORE INCENDIARY FIRES.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Three more fires suspected to be of incendiary origin were started after 1 o'clock last night but caused only a trifling loss.

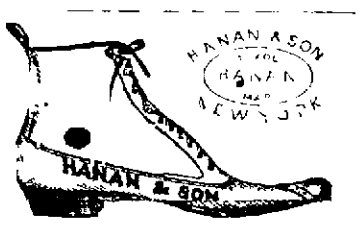
AFRICA.

AFFAIRS AT MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Advices from Madagascar, through French sources, state that the Hovas are suffering great privations from want of provisions. Many Hovas have deserted their chiefs and surrendered to the French forces. General Mallo, French commander, continues to strengthen his position, but at present sees no prospect of a speedy end to the campaign.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF
DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

PET CIGARETTES
ARE THE BEST.
Cigarette smokers who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes will find the
PET CIGARETTES
Superior to all others. They are made from the highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.
Full packages of 10; pocket cases of 20.
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.



Thirty years experience in making fine goods in New York has enabled Hanan & Son to supply gentlemen of refined taste with first class HAND MADE SHOES. Those who wish a perfect fit, comfort, style and excellence of material will find THE HANAN shoes for sale by
EGGERT, YOUNG & CO,
109 First St
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR PORTLAND

Tenisingo Canada West Ont
October 30, 1882.
MESSRS FLEMING BROS
Sirs,—Your pills came all right and I can say they are a good bilious pill. I have used a great many pills, but I can say Dr C McLane's Pills, manufactured by Fleming Brothers are genuine. And, gentlemen, you have my thanks in sending. I gave some of those pills to my neighbors for a trial. One of my neighbors got three pills. He said they did help him. He felt the next day like a new man. He wishes me to send for fifty cents worth for him. So, gentlemen, I will do all I can to introduce Dr C McLane's Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Brothers. You will find enclosed one dollar, for more of your good pills. I wish you could send me a sample of your Vermifuge by mail. I think it will take well here.
Yours, with respect
WM H DUGAN
Please send soon

West Sandlake, N Y
October 30, 1882.
Fleming Brothers
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find one dollar for which you will please send me more of your Dr C McLane's Liver Pills. I trust you have received the pay for the last two boxes I ordered and received. I would only say, they have done me more good than I could express. I feel much better now than I have for two years past. Send them soon. More hereafter.
Yours truly,
REV PHIL SPAETH,
West Sandlake, N. Y.

THE ONLY GENUINE
McLANE'S PILLS,
Are the Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills,
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative and a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years experience, and can no more be shaken by the claptrap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through the defiles.
For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.
For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

CLUETT'S
CROWN COLLARS
AND CUFFS
TRADE MARK.
MONARCH SHIRTS
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Special News and Gossip from European Capitals.

REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE

Affairs in China Daily Becoming More Complicated—Another Revolution in South America—Old World Notes

NEW YORK, Sept 29.—Special.—[illegible] papers contain the following interesting cable specials from European capitals:

THE ENGLISH MIND READER.

Sara Bernhardt's latest role is as patroness of Capper, the English thought reader. Her séance began at midnight and continued until [illegible] o'clock in the morning. Richepin was there, being again received into favor, although he published a poem descriptive of the skeleton [illegible] forgiving his reproaches [illegible] power of fascination. Her [illegible] distinction the publication [illegible] which is described in not too squeamish [illegible] and suppressing [illegible] He had the [illegible] of [illegible] Capper [illegible] to perform feats without even touching the hand of the subject, is having great success, and among others has been [illegible] Bashkoff, a great society [illegible] to know whether she would [illegible] commit suicide next winter. The princess is described as of pocket Venus size, and the spice of the profusion of jewels she wears morning, noon and night, and her short Dolly Varden dresses, as having quite the air of a grand dame. Capper, on the other hand, is the son of a rich lumber merchant at Southampton. He is very [illegible] the face of [illegible] which makes his blonde eyelashes appear [illegible] white. He was inspired by a sight of Irving Bishop, who cultivated his powers and claims to have an abnormal sensitiveness of the [illegible]

REPUBLICANISM WEAKENING IN ITALY.

An initial member of the republican society in Italy tells me a curious fact, that his latest circulars from headquarters announce secessions by hundreds from the memberships, including some of the best men in the society, owing to the admiration of the king's courage in visiting Naples. Garibaldians from Milan, who volunteered to nurse the sick at Naples, and wear red shirts, were met in the slums [illegible] Cardinal Sanfelice. The prelate [illegible] with them all, and thanked them warmly. This fact has done more for the real unification of Italy than it is easy to believe.

CORRUPT TASTE OF THEATER GOERS.

A paper on the Drama, read by the favorite actress Mrs. Kendall, was the chief event of the social science congress in London. The papers acknowledge the truth of her bitter [illegible] that women draw largely on the English stage in proportion to the amount of scandal associated with their names, and the comment of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is that the modern doctrine seems to be that vice in losing all its privacy, loses half its grossness. "It is all very well," continues the *Gazette*, "to be charitable and forgiving, but it is a very different thing to make a woman who ought to be in the pillory the chief attraction at a metropolitan theater."

A [illegible] FROM THE QUEEN.

Queen Victoria is attempting to [illegible] Scotch neighbors to a sense of rights of property by having requests [illegible] out by ministers on the Sabbath for the return of books borrowed from the royal tree library in Balmoral.

ENGLAND.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept 29.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review [illegible] says: [illegible] which have been unfavorable for the [illegible] restrict the [illegible] Sales of English wheat the [illegible] week were [illegible] at [illegible] per [illegible] against [illegible] the corresponding week last year. Russia is tending [illegible] the crop of 1884 is [illegible] Beans and peas [illegible] favor of buyers. The market for foreign wheat is improved and the supply [illegible] The market for flour is against [illegible] Maize is weaker throughout the country. Barley is selling at very low prices. Oats are dull. Off coast cargoes are quiet; there were eight arrivals, [illegible] were withdrawn and one remains. Sixteen cargoes are due the ensuing week.

HARCOURT AND DYNAMITE.

LONDON, Sept 29.—Harcourt, secretary of the home department, has written to an explosive company, urging the necessity of having their dynamite depots strictly guarded constantly. The company states that to comply with his request would involve an expense of $1[illegible], and render their competition with American and German dynamite manufacturers impossible. The sale of the latter is practically uncontrolled while the police in England control the sale of native dynamite. The company states that foreign dynamite has been used in nearly all recent outrages in England. The company suggests to Harcourt that the government should levy a duty on foreign made dynamite and thus enable the British manufacturer to provide a safeguard for their premises, and yet realize a profit.

STEAMER DISABLED.

LONDON, Sept 29.—The steamer Coventry, from Liverpool September 22 for Charleston, has put into Greenock in distress. When 400 miles off Troy island her spare propeller broke from its fastenings between decks and smashed the iron plate frames of the hull and beams. The propeller fell into the lower hold and burst into the shaft tunnel, and the vessel was nearly foundered. She had much difficulty in reaching the Clyde, having met with heavy gales.

MUSICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Sept 29.—Patti has written to the Paris *Figaro* stating that she will be unable to sing in Paris, for legal reasons, and will not add "Lakme" to her repertory.

Johann Strauss' new opera, "Bohemian Baron," will be produced in November.

The Weber centenary will be marked by the erection of a statue at Eutin.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

LONDON, Sept 29.—The *Times* says: "The republicans still have a numerical majority in America, though it appears that democratic government is impending, through republicans being dissatisfied with the administration and withdrawing from politics or temporarily joining the democrats. Republican reform would reclaim them."

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—3 P. M.—Wheat—New Eastern winter, firm at 6s 8d. Corn mixed, firm at 4s 11[illegible]. Receipts of wheat the past week from Atlantic ports were 4[illegible],000 quarters. Pacific ports 12,000 quarters; other sources, 14,000 quarters.

BRITISH [illegible]

LONDON, Sept 29.—A special to the [illegible] from Vienna, asserts that the cabinet of Great Britain has informed the powers that in its opinion the suspension of the sinking fund by the Egyptian government is justifiable in the present condition of its finances.

GLADSTONE DENIES THE CHARGE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Gladstone's attention is being called to statements published in an anonymous pamphlet which accuses him of supporting the Roman Catholic church. He pronounces them grossly untrue and demands the author's name.

FRANCE.

THE CHOLERA [illegible]

MARSEILLES, Sept. [illegible].—To-day there were eleven deaths from cholera in the [illegible] provinces of France, including the vicar general of Nimes.

MARSEILLES, Sept 29.—Six French passengers from Cochin China, of the steamer Abdel Ker, which put in at Bona, Algiers, for quarantine, died of cholera after having been landed and placed in the hospital. There were five deaths from cholera here to-day.

RECARDING [illegible] AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Sept 29.—Ministerial papers express satisfaction at the agreement between France and Germany relative to [illegible] affairs. A bill for the organization of a colonial army will be presented to the chambers as soon as [illegible] The chief feature of the bill will be the transfer of [illegible] to the control of the minister of war.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

MARSEILLES, Sept 29.—There was an explosion of dynamite to-day at Montceaux [illegible] in the department of [illegible] special guard appointed [illegible]

THE FRANCO CHINESE WAR.

FROM HONG KONG.

LONDON, Sept 29.—[illegible] Hong Kong dispatch says the French [illegible] English vessels is severely denounced. The French [illegible] Audacious has left for the north and Hong Kong would be utterly helpless in the event of the French landing in the south of the island, the English fleet being scattered along the northern coast. The French can easily stop the cable at the mouth of the Saigon, and messages via Hai-Fong are to be under French control. The Chinese expect the next attack to be made by the French upon Port Arthur or Shanghai, and have warned Europeans that positions at Tamsui and in the south are unsafe.

COURBET URGES VIGOROUS MEASURES.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—It is stated that Admiral Courbet has expressed the opinion that while the occupation of Kelung, island of Formosa, will have a certain amount of favorable influence for the French flag in China, yet, he believes nothing short of a march upon Pekin and actual occupation of the Chinese capital by French troops will suffice to compel the government of China to accept the demands made by the French government.

ANTAGONISM INCREASING.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A Hong Kong dispatch says the antagonism towards Europeans is increasing on the part of the Chinese, consequent upon the government compelling Chinese laborers to assist in unloading French vessels.

FROM "LE TEMPS."

PARIS, Sept 29.—The *Le Temps* says the occupation of Tamsui, in addition to Kelung will be necessary to prevent the Chinese from obtaining needed supplies. The Chinese charge d'affaires at Berlin has returned to China.

[illegible] OPERATIONS.

PARIS, Sept 29.—Admiral Courbet will, according to official advices, [illegible] operations in Chinese waters [illegible] the first of October.

THE EMPRESS [illegible]

[illegible] Sept 29.—It is reported that the empress of China has [illegible] peace with France.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION ANNOUNCED.

PANAMA, Sept 29, via Galveston.—It is rumored that General Benjamin has started a revolution against the Cervera government, that the government is supported by a number of armed men, who have been gathered together outside the city, and that [illegible] such a strong [illegible] disposed of without large force [illegible] by his party calls the attention of citizens [illegible] the fact that the [illegible] and [illegible] and to defend the [illegible]

ITALY.

THE CHOLERA [illegible]

ROME, Sept 29.—A soldier [illegible] taken with cholera [illegible] Another soldier was taken to the lazaretto. The king will leave the [illegible] to suppress the cholera epidemic.

[illegible]

ROME, Sept 29.—Reports [illegible] in Italy for the past twenty-four hours gives a total of [illegible] fresh cases and [illegible] deaths.

MEXICO.

DISASTROUS CLOUD BURST.

MEXICO, via GALVESTON, Sept 29.—A cloud burst at Pachuca, [illegible] the 27th, which caused a terrible inundation. The amalgamating works were destroyed, and considerable silver under treatment was lost. It is estimated that [illegible] persons were killed. A great deal of property was destroyed, and many cattle drowned.

HUNGARY.

THE [illegible] OFFENDED.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 29.—The [illegible] was [illegible] to-day by Emperor Francis Joseph. His majesty expressed a hope that European [illegible] would not occur.

IRELAND.

FOREST FIRES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Woods and forests on Killeney are burning. The flames are visible many miles.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Tone Less Encouraging Even than a Few Weeks Since.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Special.—The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*'s weekly trade review says: "Generally speaking the tone of business throughout the country is less encouraging than for some weeks past. The volume of fall trade is scarcely coming up to expectations. Eastward, particularly, there is much complaint, but in the south and southwest the situation is more cheerful. The advance in the price of wheat continues. Ocean tonnage available for grain is scarce, and rates consequently are higher. These facts combined have been so much against exporters that notwithstanding [illegible] follow up their energetic buying of Friday. Business seems to be fairly steady with the transportation companies, though there is no heavy volume of freight going forward. The cotton crop has not yet commenced to come forward in any great quantities, and but little wheat is being shipped to New York."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Special.—The *Press* says of trade prospects: "Except in some parts of the south and on the Pacific coast, business is slack and below the expectations of a few weeks ago. There has been a renewed attempt to restrict the production of iron, a movement is on foot to stop cotton mills for two weeks in October, and anthracite coal mining will be suspended this week. The apparent improvement in iron and steel rails was a matter of some encouragement. It resulted from a scarcity of iron and a general indisposition to continue to do much business at the present figures. Steel rails are quoted from $1 to $2 higher, and are held more firmly than for months, but there has been no business here in pig iron or steel rails. Wool has been dull, but is firm. Large purchases for speculative account were checked by farmers refusing to sell, and prices are better in the interior now than ever. Eastern manufacturers are supposed to be well supplied."

THE INTERIOR WHEAT CROP.

NEW YORK, Sept 29.—Special.—Specials from St. Paul and Minneapolis say millers' associations have again raised prices in the country two cents per bushel but this had little effect on the market, as the advance has been practically discounted. Wheat now being delivered is that threshed from the shock. Wheat threshed from the stack will begin to be marketed in a few days. If it has been properly stacked the quality will be much better than that of present receipts, but if it has been poorly stacked it will be worse. The outcome is looked for with some anxiety. Farmers are not selling their wheat freely. Only about one-third of deliveries have been sold, and elevators are becoming choked with grain stored on account of farmers.

SPORTING NOTES.

TEEMER DEFEATS ROSS AT POINT OF PINES.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—About 3000 persons went to Point of Pines this afternoon, to witness the sculling contest between Wallace Ross and John Teemer, postponed from Saturday. The stakes was a purse of $2000, for which the contestants were compelled to traverse a course one and one-fourth miles long four times, or a total distance of five miles. Ross was given a start of five seconds. Teemer was favorite in betting to-day.

The men were placed at 5:22 P. M., and forty seconds later word was given Ross, and five seconds later word was given to Teemer. Ross was good three lengths to the fore when his youthful competitor dipped his blades and was doing a good thirty strokes to the minute, which was just the stroke set by Teemer. The latter was getting the most speed out of his shell, and in twenty strokes had lessened Ross' lead by half a length. Ross steered a beautiful course, while Teemer went wide, losing half way to the first stake nearly twenty lengths by being swept towards Lynn harbor by the incoming tide. Ross suffered from the same cause, but not so much as Teemer. Thence to the turn Teemer continued to gain, and when Ross rounded his stake he was not more than three lengths ahead. Thence to the starting point both men alternately gained and lost ground, although Teemer on the whole had the better of the sport. Twenty-eight strokes to the minute was about the power applied to each boat most of the time.

As the men returned to the starting point Ross was still in the lead by a length, and on rounding the stake added half a length more. Both men made good turns. One hundred yards from the finish both oarsmen put in their last and best work. Ross had what advantage there was, but while looking over his shoulder to measure this distance to the finish Teemer had put the prow of his shell on a line with Ross' Perceiving which Ross made a last desperate effort, but it was of no avail. Teemer put on a terrible burst of speed that actually jumped his boat over the line from three to six feet ahead.

The time given by the official time-keeper was [illegible] minutes [illegible] and [illegible] The result [illegible] the "Boy Wonder" [illegible] the estimation of Boston oarsmen above all [illegible]

BASEBALL.

[illegible] N. Y., Sept. [illegible].—New York 10, [illegible] The [illegible] at the end of [illegible]

ARRESTED IN MONTANA.

NEW YORK, Sept 29.—A special from Livingston, M. T., says D. F. [illegible], late cashier of the insolvent First National bank, was arrested yesterday by a deputy United States marshal, on complaint of C. A. Baker, receiver of the bank, charging him with embezzlement of the bank's money.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Report of the Committee on Department of Justice Expenditures.

A Review of History in the Famous Prosecutions—The Failure to Indict Ex-Governor Kellogg—Nothing New Disclosed.

WASHINGTON, Sept 29.—The committee on expenditures in the department of justice, which during the last session of congress investigated the star route prosecutions, has completed its report for submission to the house, on reassembling. The report is signed by Messrs Springer, chairman, Van Alstyne, Hemphill, Ryan and Crisp, democratic members of the committee. It details at length the history of the star route frauds from Hayes' administration down to the time of the commencement of the suits, and declares frauds upon the service could not have been committed without the knowledge, co-operation and assistance of Thomas J. Brady, and that not only the contractors, but many other persons in high official positions in the government were either criminally cognizant of frauds or guilty participants therein. It declares the amount out of which the government was defrauded in the star route mail service during Hayes' administration exceeds $4,000,000. At one time the government was paying $450,000 per year for carrying mail to offices that yielded less than $12,000 revenue.

THE SALISBURY AND PARKER CASES.

The story of the attempt to arbitrate the Salisbury and Parker cases is told at some length and the report has the following to say concerning these combinations: "It appears from evidence that the two most powerful combinations of post route contractors were known as the Salisbury and Parker combinations. All efforts in procuring indictments against these parties failed. A material witness against Salisbury was one Thomas A. McDevitt, nominal contractor for the principals, who had charge and control of expedited service. It seems McDevitt had been indicted in Philadelphia for fraud in [illegible] certain routes in Texas. The [illegible] this evidence was chiefly sought. Woodward was [illegible] by Attorney General MacVeagh and Postmaster General James to procure an affidavit from McDevitt as to his knowledge of fraud in the Salisbury case. McDevitt made a full statement of all facts within his knowledge, and was given by Woodward an implied promise of immunity in consideration of his making full disclosures. The binding force of this implied promise was recognized by James and MacVeagh. McDevitt said he would freely communicate any further information within his knowledge, whenever called upon by the government. Notwithstanding this full disclosure on the part of McDevitt, and the implied promise of immunity which he had received from Woodward, the Philadelphia indictment was pressed to trial and McDevitt was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Woodward protested to the president and the attorney general that the trial and conviction of McDevitt, the solemn pledges of the government had been broken, and urged executive clemency in his behalf, which was not granted. Woodward testifies also that McDevitt was the witness he should have relied upon to break into the Salisbury combination and show their methods of doing business and that he was the only witness accessible to make proof against this powerful combination, but that the government took that witness and sent him to the penitentiary."

[illegible] REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

The report continues: "The manner of procuring expedition was reduced to a science. Affidavits of contractors and others were used as a foundation upon which expedition and increased service were allowed. The brazen effrontery and perjury of these affidavit makers is without parallel in the history of criminal prosecutions. Affidavits signed and sworn to in blank were kept on hand by contractors just as they kept supplies of grain for their horses. These affidavits were the sole measure of the cost of expedition, and no other evidence was required by the department for granting increased service and increased speed, whereby the government lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. A stock of these blank affidavits was kept on hand, and blanks filed when occasion was [illegible] to use them and the papers filed with the department were the bases for securing large and valuable [illegible] this perjury was made the basis for all frauds perpetrated." A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the employment and compensation of attorneys. The amount paid for this purpose is, so far as ascertained, $111,8[illegible], of which [illegible] received $[illegible]

VARIOUS POINTS.

A review of Merrick's testimony in [illegible] of the failure of the government to secure conviction in the two star route trials is given, but the report says the committee had not time to pursue the investigation.

Reference is made to attempts to bribe the jurors.

In reference to contractors not indicted the report says: "From a tabular statement from the office of the second assistant postmaster general the amount which it is claimed could be recovered from Salisbury and Parker is estimated at $[illegible],401. While evidence in the post office department at the beginning of the investigation by the department was meager against Salisbury and Parker, yet evidence subsequently procured, through special agents sent out for the purpose, showed that the operations of these parties as contractors were glaringly fraudulent, and that they should have been indicted and convicted, and prosecuted in civil suits for the recovery of large sums illegally obtained from the government. Some mysterious and powerful influences must have operated to secure their immunity."

THE FAILURE TO INDICT KELLOGG.

The next subject considered is relative to the failure to indict ex-Governor Kellogg, and the report says: "George Bliss seemed to oppose efforts looking toward such indictment," and upon this point continues as follows: "There is a wide issue of veracity between Bliss and members of the grand jury, as to efforts made by Bliss to secure an indictment against Kellogg. The foreman of the grand jury, Mr Mitchell, and Messrs Willard, Edmonton, Stewart and Truesdell appeared before the committee, and each corroborating the other, stated substantially that Bliss, after the evidence of Walsh had concluded before the grand jury, stated that James R. Price was expected to arrive in the city the following day, and would appear before the grand jury as witness for the government in that case, and secured adjournment over one day on that account. This was on Friday, and the promise was that on Saturday Price would appear as witness, intimating that Price's testimony was necessary to make out the government's case. On Saturday, when the jury met, Bliss announced the failure of Price to appear, and was compelled to submit the case on evidence already taken. The jury then voted not to present the indictment. Bliss stated that he did not promise Price's attendance, but might have said to the jury that the case would be stronger when tried before a petit jury, for then they expected to have Price as a witness for the government. But each of the grand jurors above mentioned were positive that this was not what Bliss said. It further appears, from the evidence of Merrick and Ker, that at the time this grand jury was in session the government had no knowledge whatever that Price would ever be a witness in its behalf. He was then under indictment for conspiracy, and no proposition had been received to accept him as a witness at that time."

IN CONCLUSION.

The report goes on to show how, when Kellogg was brought to trial, the government case against him failed because the court held offense consisted in receipt of draft and was barred by the statute of limitations. It is due to Kellogg to state that he appeared before the committee, at his own instance, July 1, and made a full explanation under oath of his transactions with Walsh and Price. Kellogg's statement before the committee having been made on July 1 and the session having adjourned on the 7th, the committee was unable to further investigate the matter.

The remainder of the report is taken up with the question of civil suits, the removal of local officers in the District of Columbia and the retirement of Attorney General McVeagh.

In conclusion, the report says: "Your committee is of the opinion there were many causes which operated to prevent the successful prosecution of the star route offenders. Whatever these causes may have been, it is doubtless true that those who will take the pains to read carefully the testimony taken by your committee on this subject, comprising nearly 1000 pages of printed matter, will reach a different conclusion [illegible] There was [illegible] diversity in testimony, and many contradictions will be found wholly irreconcilable [illegible] the [illegible] that of willful perjury. It is sufficient however for the purpose of this investigation to state that while evidence against star route contractors and public officials was strong and conclusive as to [illegible] that the government was defrauded of large sums of money, and that large sums were also expended to secure indictments and convictions, not one person was convicted or punished, nor [illegible] civil suits as yet have been instituted to recover the vast sums illegally and fraudulently obtained from the public treasury."

CIVIL SUIT FILED.

WASHINGTON, Sept 29.—Suit on a star-route contract was filed to-day, by District Attorney Grover, for $11,904, with interest from September 15, 1880, from A. H. Brown, who was contractor on the route from Monument to Lakewood, Colorado, between February, 1879, and June, 1882. It charged that Brown obtained the sum sued for by fraud. The district attorney also entered suit to recover $12,000 sureties on the bond of Howgate, last disbursing officer of the United States signal corps.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Chief Inspector Sharpe of the postoffice department has issued a general order to all inspectors, directing them, in cases where a deficiency is found to exist in the accounts of a postoffice, to arrest the postmaster and immediately begin legal proceedings against him, through the district attorney. The practice heretofore has been to allow the postmaster to supply the deficiency, if small amounts, from his personal means.

Estimates submitted by Inspector Haworth to the commissioner of Indian affairs make the following allowances for the maintenance of Indian schools the next fiscal year: Forest Grove school, Oregon, $46,000; Genoa, Nebraska, $31,750; Lawrence, Kansas, $62,[illegible]; Hampton, Virginia, $25,250; Carlisle, Pennsylvania, $101,000; Chilocco, Indian territory, $16,125; Alaska, $25,000; schools in states and territories, $118,000; transportation, $20,000; general educational purposes, buildings, etc., $[illegible]; construction and repairs, $75,000.

Portraits of the wives of Presidents Tyler and and Polk were hung in the green room of the White house to-day.

Colored Masons of this city celebrated to-day, under direction of the grand lodge of the District of Columbia, the 100th anniversary of the first lodge of colored Masons. The celebration included a street parade of the several lodges and appropriate exercises, consisting of speech making and the reading of a copy of the original warrant for the establishment of the first lodge and a banquet.

IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Close Generally Higher—Northern Pacific Preferred being a Feature.

NEW YORK, Sept 29.—Governments unchanged. Railways firm. Stocks to-day, with the exception of two slight reactions, [illegible] [illegible] strong and higher. Union Pacific was especial feature, and rose [illegible] per cent to [illegible] It was stated the plan was being matured to pay off that portion of the floating debt which will not be liquidated by net earnings this fall. Northern Pacific preferred scored the greatest advance, selling up to [illegible], but on comparatively small dealings. The market closed firm at the highest point of the day. Transactions were light, partly on account of the absence of many Hebrew operators, observing the day of Atonement. Compared with Saturday, closing prices [illegible] higher.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept 29.—Money was easy at [illegible] closed, offered [illegible] Prime paper [illegible] Exchange, bills, weaker at $4 8[illegible] demand, $4 8[illegible]

Petroleum was steady at 71[illegible]

Bonds—3s, 100[illegible]; 4s, 11[illegible]; 4½s, 1[illegible]; Pacific 6s, 12[illegible]

Stocks—American [illegible]; Canadian Pacific 43, Canada Southern [illegible]; Central Pacific [illegible]; Burlington [illegible]; Lackawanna 10[illegible]; Denver & Rio Grande 10; Erie 1[illegible]; Hannibal & St. Joe [illegible]; Kansas & Texas 1[illegible]; Lake Shore 7[illegible]; Louisville & Nashville [illegible]; Michigan Central [illegible]; Northern Pacific 19[illegible], preferred do 4[illegible]; Northwestern 91[illegible]; New York Central 9[illegible]; Oregon Navigation 6[illegible]; Transcontinental 1[illegible]; Improvement 1[illegible]; Pacific Mail 50[illegible]; Panama 98; Rock Island 1[illegible]; St. Paul [illegible]; Texas Pacific 1[illegible]; Union Pacific [illegible]; United States [illegible]; Fargo 101; Western Union [illegible]

RAILROAD NOTES.

OPEN RATE CUTTING.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Troubles in the east bound freight pool seem to have passed [illegible] the secret cutting of rates by means of rebates, and lastly several roads were openly quoting rates far below the tariff. Grass seeds were being cut from [illegible] cents to [illegible] cents per hundred and a cut of 10 cents each was quoted on green and provisions. The system of diversions to even up tonnage is discarded, and lines are bidding out for business regardless of rates on the regular instructions of the commissioners. It is freely predicted that all the lines will be actively engaged in cutting, and members of the pool express little hope that it can be kept together.

DECLARATION FROM PRESIDENT SMITH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—President Smith of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company says no arrangement for a traffic agreement between the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific and Oregon Navigation has been made or is pending.

[illegible] BREAK REPAIRED.

CINCINNATI, Sept 29.—The officers of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway report arrangements completed for the transfer of passengers at the break caused by the recent burning of a portion of the Lake Pontchartrain bridge.

RESTORATION OF RATES ORDERED.

NEW YORK, Sept 29.—Freight agents, in their session at Commissioner Fink's office to-day, ordered the restoration of western freight rates, beginning the 1st proximo.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Hogs—Receipts 11,000; steady; low grades sluggish; rough packing, $4 80@5 25; packing and shipping, $5 35@5 95; light, $4 80@5 [illegible]

Cattle—Receipts, 9000; choice fat lots, firm; general market 10 lower; good to choice, $5 85@6 50; common to medium, $4 50@5 80; stockers and feeders, $3@4 25; range, 10 lower; Texans, $3 75@4 40; 335 head Wyoming, 1103 lbs, $4 40; 78 Wyoming, 1161 lbs, $4 75; 190 Wyoming, 1145 lbs, $4 65; 112 half-breeds, 1,252 lbs, $4 40; 131 Texas half-breeds, 1070 lbs, $4 12½; 111 Wyoming, 1067 lbs, $4 25; 271 Wyoming, 1076 lbs, $4 [illegible]; 30 Wyoming, 1113 lbs, $4 5[illegible]

Sheep—Receipts, 3000; slow; inferior to fair, $[illegible]; medium to good, $3 10@3 80; choice, $4@4 10; Texas, $2@[illegible]

A special cable to the *Drovers' Journal* from Liverpool quotes the live stock market unchanged; good to choice steers, 14@15c per lb; dead weights sheep 12@13[illegible]c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept 29.—Wheat closed strong; 78¾@78⅞ October, 80¼ November, 81⅞ December. Corn was firm; 58 September, 57⅞ October, 4[illegible] November. Oats closed firm; 25⅛ September or October, 26 November.

Pork was steady at $17 for October. Lard was quiet at $7 30 for September.

Rye was firmer at 55. Barley was dull at 61.

Bulk meats were in fair demand and easier; shoulders, $6 50; short ribs, $10; short clear, $10 50. Whisky, $1 18.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FRUSTRATED.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Sept 29.—Another attempt on the part of Charles H. Rugg, the Maybe murderer, to escape from the Queens county jail, was frustrated one night recently. When Jailer Drake was going his rounds Rugg called him into the cell, to look at his bed, and when he got inside the negro made a quick movement to get between Drake and the cell door, and acted so suspiciously that the jailer lost no time in getting outside and locking Rugg in. Yesterday thorough search was made of Rugg's cell, and a murderous looking weapon, made of tin foil from packages of chewing tobacco, firmly fastened to a thick piece of wood, and weighing over three pounds, was discovered in the ventilator. It is supposed Rugg made the weapon to use whenever a favorable opportunity offered to knock down the jailer, secure his keys and regain his liberty.

RUNAWAY GIRL ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 29.—Miss Clara Hutchinson, who two weeks ago eloped from Boston with William McIntyre, and has been traveling with him ever since under the name of W. P. Murdock and wife, was arrested here to-day by detectives. Miss Hutchinson will be taken back by officers, and McIntyre, who is aged about 25, bookkeeper for the Atlantic works, and who has a wife and child in Malden will be allowed to accompany them. Miss Hutchinson is about 22, and is said to be highly connected and have a bank account of her own.

THE PRIZE RING.

BRUTAL FIGHT NEAR LONG ISLAND CITY.

NEW YORK, Sept 29.—Special.—The *Tribune* says: A brutal prize fight was fought near Long Island city at a late hour Saturday night between Mattie Bohen, 24 years old, and weighing 152 pounds and John Wiley, 23 years of age, and weighing 151 pounds. Bohen is from Greenpoint, and Wiley is of this city. For three rounds Bohen was at a disadvantage, and at the end of the seventh round he was taken to his corner insensible. After recovering consciousness he insisted on going into the fight again, but was kept out by his backers. The stakes were awarded to Wiley, whose friends are now willing to back him for $1000 to fight any man of his weight in the country.

For colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, as well as for cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery or bloody flux, colic or cramps in stomach use Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart Weed compounded of best Grape Brandy, Smart Weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water.

THE OHIO CONTEST.

The Bourbons Trying to Blow Hot and Blow Cold Regarding the Liquor Question.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 24.—One of the most important factors in the coming Ohio state election is the liquor question, and although it is asserted by many that it will not cut so prominent a figure as it did last year, it is certain that the democrats intend to make the most of it during the present campaign. It constitutes nearly their whole stock in trade, and on its possible results they base their prospects of victory. There are two sides to the question that the democratic managers here are attempting to master. While the saloon element clamors for the abolishment of the Scott law there is a conservative faction among the democrats in the rural districts that is well satisfied with the law as it is, and among whom an adverse decision would create great dissatisfaction. The democrats are endeavoring to appease both factions and carry water on both shoulders. A prominent Cincinnati politician said some weeks ago he had positive knowledge certain democratic officials were attempting to influence the supreme court in a decision on the Scott law which would be advantageous to the democratic party. Three out of the five judges are democrats. From all appearances it is apparent that the court is to be used in the interest of the democratic campaign. It is now understood the liquor case would not come up until after the October election, but it is pretty well understood that it will be taken out of its order and [illegible] This clearly shows the partisan use to which the court is to be put. The [illegible] however dare not have the Scott law declared unconstitutional at this time for fear of displeasing the country voters. They have two sets of agents going through the state. In the country the people have been told that the Scott law would be declared constitutional, and in the cities where the saloon element has its strength the opposite has been given out. This has been done very quietly. Having thus prepared the way the democratic state committee has evolved a plan by which it hopes to reform the whisky faction and delude the country voters. It is the intention to have the supreme court decide [illegible] the law unconstitutional early on the morning of the election, October 14. The news will be at once telegraphed to the agents in the cities and the saloonkeepers and their friends will be immediately notified. On the other hand, the country districts will remain in blissful ignorance of the fact that the law has been declared unconstitutional until the day after the election.

KING MTESA'S GIFT.

The Uganda Monarch's Mistaken Kindness to the Missionaries.

[illegible]

The unique present, that Mtesa, the king of Uganda, offered to one of the missionaries of his capital a while ago has highly amused that good man's English friends. Mtesa is the powerful despot whose sway extends over the country north and west of Victoria Nyanza. The writings of Speke, Grant and Stanley have made him the most celebrated of African potentates. When Stanley saw him, eight years ago he was at war, and his forces numbered over 100,000 men. In 1877, at Stanley's urgent request, missionaries were sent to Mtesa. For many months they lived on the fat of the land, but at length the novelty of having white men at Rubaga wore away and Mtesa began to neglect the guests whom he had welcomed so royally. When they found they were in danger of starving, in the midst of plenty, one of them took their protest to the king. He listened in apparent sorrow, and then gave an order to one of his attendants, who at once withdrew. Presently in marched fourteen of his buxom belles of Uganda and made their obeisance to the king.

"Here," said Mtesa, "I give you these women for your wives. I cannot feed you any longer. But your wives will plant your garden and cook your food, and you will lack for nothing. Take them and go."

"But," protested the poor missionary, "we don't want wives. We want food. Besides the white man's laws do not permit us to have more than one wife apiece, and we don't want wives any way."

"If you come to live in my country," replied the king angrily, "why don't you do as we do? If you don't wish to live as we live why did you leave? Here are these women if you want them. If not you may get your food the best way you can."

That ended the interview. The belles of Uganda did not become the wives of the missionaries of the Church of England. The poor men were admitted no more to the king's presence, and they would perhaps have died of the privations if the envoys whom Mtesa sent to England in 1879 had not opportunely returned. They had been received by the queen and feted by the government, and they took back such wonderful stories of what they had seen that Mtesa thought it politic to take the missionaries into favor again and he has since treated them well. He is still alive, though the reports of his death a year ago inspired a good many not very complimentary obituary notices in the newspapers.

TALK OF THE DAY.

It is becoming more and more evident every day that the ancients knew pretty much everything that's known now. Professor Sayce has just deciphered an Assyrian tablet which describes a transit of Venus 1600 years before the Christian era.

About 600 German newspapers are published in the United States of which seven are in the New England states, 208 in the middle states, eighty-five in the southern states, and [illegible] in the western states.

France and China are actually at war. Foo Chow has been bombarded and succumbed in seven minutes. Now there is a chance for Denis Kearney to get in his work on the Chinese. Let him apply for a position as sutler in their army and bankrupt the Oriental empire.—*Washington Hatchet.*

The Beecher letter proposing to elect Grover Cleveland president in order to hold up an awful example to the young men of the country of the hard fate of the transgressor surpasses all the follies of his life.—*Halstead.*

Amidst a general wreck of prices for stocks the other day, Union Pacific and Delaware and Western were conspicuous exceptions, but they were so, principally, because of a growing disposition among traders to boycott them. And as the whole market is little or nothing more than a professional speculation, that disposition is an important drawback to the operators in those special stocks.

The manager of a Brooklyn lecture bureau recently wrote to General Sherman asking his rates for delivering a lecture. General Sherman wrote in reply: "Dear Sir: My regular charge for 'lecturing' is a million of dollars for outsiders, for my soldier comrades, one a year, nothing. For the former never has this fee been accepted, for the latter my book of engagements is full for the natural period of my life."

It is stated that just before a Hindoo woman dies a cow is brought in that she may take hold of its tail as her life passes away. Anybody who has been yanked over a two-acre lot of newly plowed ground, deathlessly gripping the trail of an impulsive cow, can understand how the heathen rite is supposed to typify the journey of a person to die.—*Rockland Courier.*

A Texas scientific man, bearing the unpromising name of Hobson, makes a proposition which should strike a responsive cord in the hearts of all true friends of progress. He wants the government to give him three million dollars to enable him to find out whether the moon is inhabited or not. In an age when the governments of the civilized world are throwing away treasure and lives to discover whether the north pole possesses an open sea, three million dollars is a mere bagatelle to devote to such a vital question as the inhabitants of the moon.

Some of our contemporaries find satisfaction in this collocation:

"Burn this letter."—James G. Blaine.
"Tell the truth."—Grover Cleveland.
Well, the letter was not burned.
Nor was the truth told.—*New York Sun.*

After all, what a fickel monster the public is. At one and the same moment Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is persecuted because he says there is no God at $7[illegible] a day, and the Salvation Army is attacked for saying there is a God, and proving it by hitting a second-hand tambourine.—*New York Tribune.*

Brooklyn Young Republicans.

Chicago Tribune.

The indorsement of Blaine and Logan by the Brooklyn Young Republican club is one of the most notable features of the campaign. It will be peculiarly gratifying to republicans, and it will be another of those surprises which the Bourbons and mugwumps have been enjoying so frequently of late. This club, which numbers 2600 members, has held its definite action in abeyance for some time, though it has been confidently claimed for Cleveland and Hendricks by the democracy and its allies. When the charges were made against Mr Blaine the club decided to investigate them before taking action. The first batch of the Mulligan letters appeared and was considered without any very definite result, the club seeming to be confused over them though the Mugwumps took its hesitation as a certain proof that it would declare for Cleveland. The second batch of the Mulligan letters appeared. They were taken under consideration, and then the club decided there was nothing in the charges. A meeting was called for Wednesday evening last. Of the 2600 members over 2000 were present. Even before the club was called to order one of the members proposed three cheers for Blaine and Logan. The crowd rose as one man and cheered their names to the echo, amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. It was like dropping a match in a barrel of powder. The resolution for the support of the candidates was then enthusiastically passed, and to clinch it the club subscribed a campaign fund of $5000 and took the necessary steps for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign.

It may safely be assumed that ample compensation will be made for the time the young republicans of Brooklyn have lost by the increased zeal and enthusiasm with which they will prosecute the rest of the campaign. Whatever hope the Mugwumps may have had that the club would go for Cleveland, or even that it would maintain individual independence of action, is now dissipated. The trouble with the club is that it is composed of young men, and the young men everywhere are for Blaine and Logan. Mr Blaine appeals to that class with wonderful power and attractiveness.

DEMOCRATIC COMMENT.

Louisville *Courier-Journal*: Such is this magnetic man (Blaine) with the cheek of a brass monkey and the hide of a rhinoceros, cold and paltry at heart, false and cruel in nature, unloving and ungrateful. There is no obligation he would not stamp out to serve a selfish end. There is no sanctity he would not debauch to carry a selfish purpose. Without a single manly virtue in the world he stands revealed before his countrymen, the counterpart of Arnold, Burr and Tweed.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*: Blaine and Logan are both indicted for an Ohio campaign. This is a little out time from that sung by the advocates of the nomination of Mr Blaine at Chicago. Then all the northern states were to take care of themselves and go republican by spontaneous majorities, while Blaine was to make a tour of the south and capture a few southern states for the mere satisfaction of piling up the majority.

Springfield *Republican*: Mr Blaine is very expert in the arts of the demagogue, "a very wise and smart man," as Neal Dow says, but not so much so that he cannot with profit sit at the feet of Benjamin F. Butler, his fit satellite, and learn of him. Butler can still draw greater crowds of people in search of free entertainment than any other American and he gives them far more fun than Blaine has to offer.

New York *Sun*: We do not assert that Blaine would make a better president than Cleveland; we simply contend that honesty alone is not sufficient qualification for the office. There are millions of honest men in the country whom nobody has thought of nominating for the presidency.

Philadelphia *Times*: Mr Blaine is the chosen candidate of the republican party for president. It was the unfounded choice of the dominant element of the party. He fairly typifies the principles and the policy the republican leaders demand and he is of Pennsylvania birth. There is every reason therefore why he should receive the greatest of welcomes from the strongest republican city in the Union, and let him have it in royal style from all.

Louisville *Commercial*: In one respect the publicity which has been given the [illegible] Blaine libel case has the nature of a benefit. It brings to light and explodes a deal of idle and hateful gabble which, like a poison, has for a long time percolated through the veins of society in the national capital, kept alive by the malice of friends and stimulated and magnified by hostile interests and rivalries. The whole story is now at an end. It can do no further harm, for it completely vindicates Mrs. Blaine.

A Wonderful Book.

[illegible]

I've got the most wonderful book in the world right here in my pocket, bragged an Ohio man, as he puffed at his briar pipe in the smoking car. "What is it?" inquired a Hoosier. "Guess," responded the Buckeye. The passengers guessed. "A Koran," said a man from Pittsburg. "A copy of Eliot's Indian Bible," ventured a Bostonian. "Hoyle," suggested a Kansas City stockman. "Boccaccio's Decameron," remarked a Chicagoan, bashfully. "The Holy Bible," guessed a Philadelphian, politely. But they were all wrong. "None of yous hit it," resumed the Ohioan. "You couldn't guess it in a week. It is the most wonderful book in the world, I tell ye, in thousands of copies has been printed.—My congressman gave it to me. It has got more than any other book ever since it left the press, cause it contains a complete description of the hopes and aspirations of all the big men and politicians of this country; it has all the principles of the political parties in it, and sets everything out so clear that ye can't be mistaken about it. Why, it's a perfect encyclopedia of politics. If you want to know why a certain man in any part of the country worked hard and spent money in order to go as delegate to Chicago just look in this book. If you want to know why a man in another part of the country carries a torch and makes a fool of himself generally look in this book. If you want to see why such delegates flopped about at Chicago, look in the book. If you want to know why some fellow curses a candidate before the convention and then shouts for him and makes speeches for him after he's nominated, look in the book. If you want to see what keeps parties agoin' and makes patriots of us all, look in the book. Oh, but it's the greatest book ever made! Yes, it's the truth I'm telling. I see you don't believe it, but here is the book and you can see for yourself."

Unwrapping a package he produced a volume bearing the following title: "Official Register of the United States." Its covers were blue, and as the Ohio man passed it around he wore a smile of triumph, which was nowise diminished by a Kentuckian's grump remark, "That's nothing but an Ohio bible, after all."

How Hendricks Raised Campaign Funds.

Washington [illegible]

The New York *Tribune* of a recent date has a chapter of ancient democratic history that the *Critic* commends to the prayerful consideration of Curtis, Schurz and all the rest of the "not as other men" fragment. From this history, as written by an investigating committee of the lower house of congress, we learn that when Hendricks was commissioner of the land office he made no bones about assessing the clerks in the office for political purposes. Some campaigns he stopped two or three assessments, writing the paper the clerks signed with his own hand, and the money being paid over directly to himself. If a state central committee became impecunious and unable to pay its debts, all it had to do was to write to Hendricks and he compelled his subordinates to foot the bills. One or two clerks who hesitated were ignominiously kicked down and out. And as Hendricks gave the public to understand recently that he was opposed to civil service reform in the abstract and in the concrete, we have a right to suppose that if he is elected he will pursue the same course again and assess and remove wherever he has the power and whenever he has the inclination. How the thin-skinned Curtis clamorers can vote for such a man in the face of their pretensions to political holiness and civil service sanctity the *Critic* cannot even pretend to explain. Perhaps these pharisees can explain their inconsistency themselves. Perhaps—and only perhaps.

Not Very Formidable.

New York Tribune.

The *Herald* has announced the organization of "The New York Produce Exchange and Maritime Association Independent Merchants' Cleveland and Hendricks club," of 138 members, and stated that its president and many others were republicans. The organization of such a club with 138 members would seem formidable to those who do not know that the membership of the produce exchange alone is 3000. Its true inwardness is free trade and nothing else. Mr John P. Townsend, the president, is an officer of the New York Free Trade club, and many of the others who are mentioned as republicans are in sympathy with him. Their admiration for Mr Cleveland is due only to the satisfaction they feel that he would be their ally and assistant, and the most appropriate name they could have selected would be "The New York Produce and Maritime Independent Merchants Free Traders."

The Pork King.

[illegible]

Philip Armour, the "pork king" of Chicago, is said to be worth $5,000,000. He has 10,000 men in his employ, and has lately made $[illegible] on one transaction. He rises at [illegible] o'clock daily and works harder and longer than any of his clerks. There is not a great city in the world that does not contain one of his representatives. He scorns the charge that he is a speculator or gambler. "I am engaged in a legitimate business. I am buying and selling provisions for consumption. My definition is that of a distributor to the markets of the world." He is said to be worth the average [illegible] and [illegible]

A Mysterious Death.

[illegible]

Guest: [illegible] this soup? Waiter: In fact sir I have no [illegible] the poor thing came by its death. Perhaps [illegible] taken an [illegible] fashion [illegible] to the [illegible] of the stomach that brought on [illegible] He must have had a weak constitution for when I brought up the soup it was [illegible] on the surface. Perhaps—and the [illegible] presented itself only at this moment—it endeavored to swallow too large a piece of vegetable; this remaining fast in the throat, caused a choking in the windpipe. This is the only reason I can give for the death of that insect.

REPUBLICAN OPINION.

Philadelphia *Press*: It is about [illegible] those of our citizens who, like Mr. [illegible] his followers, have left their native [illegible] cape not only the British government [illegible] blighting effects of British political [illegible] one of the fairest and most fertile [illegible] world, should cease being the tools of [illegible] political economists in the government [illegible] United States, and be heard throughout [illegible] in favor of the established American [illegible] protection to native industry and [illegible] labor.

New York *Sun*: It is perfectly proper [illegible] candidate for the presidency should be [illegible] heard by the people. Even if they know [illegible] well as they know General Butler or [illegible] it is entirely right that they should [illegible] opportunity of knowing him better [illegible] forded by his appearance before the [illegible] their primary and informal assemblages [illegible] this pretense of superior dignity is [illegible]

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Governor [illegible] gives several reasons why he cannot [illegible] before election. The true one probably [illegible] he thinks he might be called on for a [illegible] and speech making is not in his line. [illegible] Artemus Ward, he has the gift of eloquence [illegible] never happens to have it about him when [illegible] is an occasion to use it.

Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: St. John is not [illegible] hard on liquor drinkers as Hendricks [illegible] In his speech recorded on page 31, *Congressional Globe*, first session of the [illegible] gress, upon the bill to prevent the [illegible] any spirituous or malt liquors into the [illegible] Hendricks said: "I am willing to [illegible] or any other bill short of putting [illegible] men who shall take or drink liquor." [illegible] no man changed since then, and [illegible] this forgotten, as he does his record [illegible] always during the war. But there is [illegible] correctly estimate a public man that [illegible] than to take his record, and Mr. Hendricks [illegible] exception.

Utica *Herald*: A distinguished advocate [illegible] election of Mr Cleveland declared in [illegible] the other day that the democratic party [illegible] power as a conspiracy against human rights [illegible] was now trying to sneak back to power [illegible] spiracy for the spoils. The utterer of [illegible] memorable words was George William Curtis [illegible] week after he spoke them he became [illegible] that party. We are perforce compelled [illegible] lieve that he uttered a hideous and [illegible] falsehood or that he is himself the [illegible] abettor of the conspiracy he described.

Humors of the Battle-Field.

[illegible] Century.

Many humorous incidents occurred on [illegible] fields. A confederate colonel ran ahead of [illegible] regiment at Malvern hill, and discovering [illegible] the men were not following him as closely [illegible] wished, he uttered a fierce oath and [illegible] "Come on! Do you want to live forever?" The appeal was irresistible, and many a [illegible] fellow who had laughed at the colonel's [illegible] exhortation laid down his life soon after.

A shell struck the wheel of a federal [illegible] piece toward the close of the engagement [illegible] Fair Oaks, and, shivering the spokes, [illegible] the cannon.

"Well isn't it lucky that didn't happen [illegible] we used up all our ammunition," remarked [illegible] of the artillerists as he crawled from [illegible] the gun.

When General Pope was falling back [illegible] Lee's advance in the Virginia valley [illegible] sufferers thought his bulletins and orders [illegible] what strained in their rhetoric. At one of [illegible] merous [illegible] engagements that marked [illegible] disastrous campaign, a private in one of [illegible] ern regiments was mortally wounded [illegible] Seeing the man's condition, a chaplain [illegible] side him, and opening his bible at [illegible] of Samson's slaughter of the Philistines [illegible] the jaw-bone of an ass. He had not [illegible] ished when, as the story runs, the poor [illegible] interrupted the reading by saying:

"Hold on chaplain. Don't deceive a [illegible] man. Isn't the name of John Pope [illegible] that?"

A column of troops was pushing forward [illegible] the long and winding road in Thoroughfare Gap to head off Lee after his retreat [illegible] Potomac at the close of the Gettysburg campaign. Suddenly the signal officer who [illegible] panied the general in command discovered [illegible] some of his men, posted on a high [illegible] rear, were reporting the presence of a [illegible] erable body of confederate troops on [illegible] bluffs to the right. A halt was at once [illegible] and the leading brigade ordered [illegible] to uncover the enemy's position. [illegible] ments were soon scrambling up the [illegible] cline, officers and men gallantly racing [illegible] who could reach the crest first. A young [illegible] tenant and some half dozen men gained [illegible] vance, but at the end of what they [illegible] a perilous climb they were thrown into [illegible] vulsions of laughter at discovering [illegible] what the signal men took for confederate [illegible] were only a tolerable large flock of [illegible] As the leaders in the forlorn hope rolled [illegible] grass in a paroxysm of merriment, they [illegible] all the louder at seeing the pale but [illegible] faces of their comrades, who, of course [illegible] up fully expecting a desperate hand [illegible] struggle.

It is perhaps needless to say the [illegible] supped on mutton that evening.

As the army was crossing South Mountain [illegible] day before the battle of Antietam, General [illegible] Clellan rode along the side of the [illegible] umn. Overtaking a favorite Zouave [illegible] he exclaimed with his natural bonhomie: "Well, and how is the Old Fifth [illegible] ing?"

"First-rate, General," replied one [illegible] Zouaves. "But we'd be better off if we [illegible] living so much on supposition."

"Supposition?" said the general in a [illegible] tone, "What do you mean by that?"

"It is easily explained, sir. You [illegible] pected to get our rations yesterday, but [illegible] didn't, we're living on the supposition [illegible] did."

"Ah, I understand, you shall have [illegible] tions. *Zou-Zous*, to-night," replied the [illegible] putting spurs to his horse to escape the [illegible] of his regiment, and he kept his promise.

The Remuneration of Labor.

Boston Journal.

The London *Times* is the last paper [illegible] world which would make a comparison [illegible] Great Britain and the United States [illegible] would put the latter in a more favorable [illegible] than the facts would warrant. This [illegible] stance gives great weight to the following [illegible] ment in the issue of that paper of September [illegible] 1883: Statisticians have pronounced the [illegible] States to be not only potentially, but [illegible] richer than the United Kingdom. Counting [illegible] houses, furniture, manufactures, [illegible] shipping, bullion, lands, cattle, crops, [illegible] ments and roads, it is estimated that [illegible] grand total in the United States of [illegible] 000,000. Great Britain is credited [illegible] something less than $40,000,000,000 [illegible] nearly $10,000,000,000 less than the [illegible] States. The wealth per inhabitant [illegible] Britain is estimated at $1160, and in the [illegible] States at $895. With regard to the [illegible] tion of labor, assuming the produce of [illegible] be 100, in Great Britain 56 parts go the [illegible] 21 to the capital, and 23 to the government [illegible] France 41 parts go to labor, 36 to [illegible] 23 to government. In the United States [illegible] go to labor, 23 to capital, and 5 to government.

The point to which we would call [illegible] the difference in remuneration of labor [illegible] this country and Great Britain. [illegible] striking, and to present it in its full [illegible] repeat them in another form:

Of every $100 earned by the laborer [illegible] United States, he gets $72, capital gets [illegible] government gets $5.

Of every $100 earned by the laborer [illegible] Britain he gets $56, capital gets $21, [illegible] ernment gets $23.

To make the difference in the remuneration [illegible] the laborer in the two countries more [illegible] let us introduce the fact that the [illegible] workingmen in the United states is 75 [illegible] greater than it is in Great Britain. That [illegible] is as the British workingman receives [illegible] American worker receives $1 75. For [illegible] the British workingman receives but [illegible] compensation, while the American [illegible] receives 72 per cent. of his, or $126. [illegible] the products of a given number of [illegible] bor the American laborer receives for [illegible] use $2 25 as often as the British [illegible] ceives $1.

In the United States the revenue system [illegible] framed as to take the least possible amount [illegible] labor for the support of government.

In Great Britain the revenue system [illegible] burden of supporting government [illegible] poorly paid labor of the country.

And yet a considerable party in the [illegible] States would have us adopt the British [illegible]

His Head was Level.

New York Truth.

Wealthy citizen to young man—[illegible] aware, sir, that I have several daughters [illegible]

"Yes, sir."

"Can you speak French, Italian, German, Spanish?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Are you a college graduate?"

"I am."

"Have you a good musical education?"

"I have, sir, and am quite a good [illegible]"

"Do you understand the usages of [illegible] ety?"

"Perfectly, sir."

"Then, young man, you will have the [illegible] of coachman in my family. In view [illegible] events I am determined to run as few [illegible] possible."

BOARD OF TRA

Annual Reports of the Pre and Secretary.

THE OLD OFFICERS RE-ELE

A Committee of Five Appointed to Arr Furnishing Information to Intendin Settlers.

The tenth annual meeting of the [illegible] trade last evening called out an unusual [illegible] ance. Being an adjourned meeting no [illegible] of prior meetings were to be read, a[illegible] opening President Donald Macleay read [illegible] lowing report upon affairs of the past ye[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the board of Trade:—[illegible] commercial year has drawn to its clos[illegible] again is comes my duty to present to you a brief retrospect of our city's progress [illegible]

The year has been marked by varied [illegible] checkered experience, by a mingling [illegible] shine and shadow, and yet the outcome [illegible] of which we have every reason to be [illegible] The strength of our resources has been [illegible] tried and it has not been found wanting [illegible] entire country has been undergoing a pr[illegible] liquidation that has seriously disturbe[illegible] mercial relations, has unsettled business [illegible] dence and has engendered a feverish, [illegible] feeling, in some cases closely approac[illegible] condition of panic. Hitherto, in our [illegible] position we were measurably shielde[illegible] the effects of commercial disasters in th[illegible] by the interposition of San Francisco[illegible] whose merchants our greater trade wa[illegible] and who, receiving the first shock from [illegible] rection, transmitted it to us with dim[illegible] violence. But since the openi[illegible] the Northern Pacific, our relatio[illegible] this regard have greatly c[illegible] We now purchase and sell directly i[illegible] quarters where commodities we need or [illegible] and we are consequently forcibly affe[illegible] every change in their markets, whether f[illegible] or evil.

Our local affairs have also taken on a [illegible] which has greatly tried our endurance[illegible] year opened in the flush of a great trium[illegible] long deferred establishment of direct tr[illegible] tinental communication.

The first result that followed was the [illegible] tion of expenditure on the part of the ra[illegible] and the large sums that had annually [illegible] into our coffers for construction material[illegible] and supplies were no longer forthcoming[illegible] followed the tremendous shrinkage in [illegible] railroad securities, taking a large amo[illegible] money out of our community, and se[illegible] crippling many of the weaker holders. [illegible] there were large amounts lost in wheat [illegible] quent upon injudicious chartering of ship[illegible] in the season, whereby much more th[illegible] profits on the wheat was swallowed up [illegible] ordinant freights. The mortgage tax la[illegible] though twice pronounced unconstitutio[illegible] the circuit court of the United States f[illegible] district of Oregon, also wrough[illegible] share of evil by driving away [illegible] eign capital by causing the with[illegible] of domestic funds and their reinvestment [illegible] joining territories, and by absolutely put[illegible] stop to loans upon real estate, thus ch[illegible] improvements and lessening the dema[illegible] labor. To cap the climax, our salmon in[illegible] was also void of profit, due principally t[illegible] production and a continued glut in the m[illegible] of the world. I must repeat my remarks [illegible] year that in no line of trade is co-operation [illegible] to be desired, and the future of our salmo[illegible] dustry presents a dark outlook unless ste[illegible] taken at once to organize a canners' exch[illegible] and conduct the business upon the same [illegible] ples which regulate dealings in [illegible] other great staples of our country. But t[illegible] fect of these combined causes was sing[illegible] slight, while in other sections of the co[illegible] old and well established houses were faili[illegible] twos and threes, in Portland but one who[illegible] house went under, and in that case for n[illegible] large amount. I have thus shown you th[illegible] side of the picture, let us look at the re[illegible] Our business houses have gone throug[illegible] year with unimpaired credit. Our [illegible] districts and country towns have suffered [illegible] than we had reason to expect, and the a[illegible] and crops of the present season will go a[illegible] way towards making good our losses and [illegible] giving all deficiencies. But perhaps the [illegible] esign has been accomplished in the pr[illegible] that has been made in the remodeling o[illegible] system of extending credits.

As indicated in my remarks at our last a[illegible] meeting, the days of long credits are now [illegible] Goods are now sold on short time and [illegible] settlements are insisted upon. Much pr[illegible] has also been made in settling the [illegible] of long standing accounts which [illegible] [illegible] from the time [illegible] the Portland jobber carried the [illegible] merchants year after year, charging up [illegible] at stated intervals and receiving cash [illegible] of greater or less magnitude when [illegible] the consumer's convenience to [illegible] them. The liquidation of these old acc[illegible] has been a severe strain upon the country [illegible] and much forbearance has had to be e[illegible] but the systematic practice of [illegible] by an entire community [illegible] good fruit, and I am fully satisfied [illegible] the end has been reached, and that Or[illegible] as a whole is now in sounder condition t[illegible] than she has been for years past. [illegible] growth of Portland and its suburbs has [illegible] and the number of valuable busi[illegible] buildings and handsome private residences [illegible] have been erected represent the investmen[illegible] large amount of capital. I believe that the [illegible] fidence in our future thus indicated is [illegible] founded. There is tributary to Portland an [illegible] tent of fertile country well adapted to the [illegible] port of a dense agricultural and manufactu[illegible] population fully equal to the entire area o[illegible] great state of Pennsylvania. Portland, fro[illegible] geographical location, from its railroad co[illegible] tions and from its fine water communicati[illegible] will retain the trade of this magnificent [illegible] for many years to come, if not in per[illegible] ity. The Willamette valley alone is cap[illegible] when fully settled, of supporting a large [illegible] It represents a body of the finest agricu[illegible] land in the country, supplied with abun[illegible] water power, equal in length to a [illegible] drawn from Washington to Philadelphia [illegible] average width equal to the distance betw[illegible] Washington and Baltimore. If you wil[illegible] [illegible] upon the wealth of [illegible] [illegible] states a picture [illegible] presented of what the future has in [illegible] In addition we command the tra[illegible] the fertile valleys of the Umpqua and R[illegible] rivers in western Oregon, the seaboard [illegible] and the country lying along the lowe[illegible] and its tributaries. The eastern Or[illegible] [illegible] is in its beginning to furn[illegible] [illegible] steadily in ex[illegible] with remarkable success that [illegible] extended the cultivation of lands throughout [illegible] Empire, which were formerly [illegible] and unproductive [illegible] a great wheat [illegible] Portland then [illegible] in perpetuity the supply point for [illegible] the state of Oregon for a large [illegible] Washington and for portions of Idaho [illegible] California. By reason of [illegible] and well planned lines of transpo[illegible] we are also in a position to bid for our s[illegible] of the trade of Montana, Idaho [illegible] Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. [illegible] China, Japan and [illegible] Islands will sooner or [illegible] assume large proportions and build up our [illegible] interests.

The mineral deposits of the mountain [illegible] which parts the various bodies of a[illegible] cultural land within the territory above [illegible] are destined to become a sou[illegible] wealth. The lately discovered Coeur d'A[illegible] mines in Northern Idaho are very rich. T[illegible] [illegible] such that they can only be worked [illegible] by corporations possessed of abun[illegible] capital and willing to plan and carr[illegible] extensive works of improvement, but that [illegible] in sufficient quantities to more t[illegible] justify all such outlay has already been don[illegible] beyond a doubt. To bring the trad[illegible] this region to Portland and hold it here, [illegible] [illegible] are requisite, the first being the [illegible] struction of a wagon road from the Coeur d'A[illegible] [illegible] to the mines. This road can be [illegible] for about $15,000, an amount which it would [illegible] little for the capitalists of our city to [illegible] vance.

It would at once render the western appr[illegible] to the mines via the Oregon Railway and N[illegible] company the Northern Pacific railr[illegible] Rathdrum, Idaho and Coeur d'Alene Lake [illegible] the best and least expensive route [illegible] enable us to put our g[illegible] the mines at great saving of fre[illegible] as compared with those going from the eas[illegible] way of Thompson Falls or Trout Creek, M[illegible] tana. Having thus bid down our goods it w[illegible] then be necessary for us to provide some c[illegible] venient means by which the miners can n[illegible] their payments. This can be accomplished [illegible] the establishment in Portland of a governm[illegible] assay office, where bullion from the mines m[illegible] be officially tested and certificates issued, [illegible] changable for coin at the mint. At present [illegible] an assay office is in operation at Helena, M[illegible] tana, and the bullion from these mines [illegible] shipped in that direction. It therefore behoo[illegible] us to take steps at once to secure the establi[illegible] ment by the government of an assay office [illegible] Portland at the earliest day practicable.

A minor circumstance that is strongly indi[illegible]

REPUBLICAN OPINION.

lphia *Press* It is about time that ur citizens who, like Mr Sullivan and ers, have left their native land to only the British government, but the effects of British political economy on fairest and most fertile lands in the ould cease being the tools of English econ[illegible] in the government of the ates, and be heard throughout the land of the established American policy, to native industry and American

rk [illegible] It is perfectly proper that a for the presidency should be seen and the people Even if they know him as ey know General Butler or Mr Blaine [illegible] right that they should have the ty of knowing him better which is at his appearance before the public in nary and informal assemblages. All [illegible] of superior dignity is stuff [illegible] Governor Cleveland [illegible] reasons why he cannot come [illegible] The true one probable is that he might be called on for a speech, h making is not in his line [illegible] he has the gift of eloquence [illegible] when they sion to use it

[illegible] St John is not quite so [illegible] Hendricks [illegible] the [illegible] prevent the bringing [illegible] the capitol [illegible] for [illegible] to death [illegible] He ha [illegible] and would lik [illegible] Mr Hendricks is [illegible]

[illegible] A distinguished advocate of the [illegible] in Chicago [illegible] that the democratic party fell fro[illegible] conspiracy against human rights, an[illegible] trying to sneak back to power as a [illegible] the spoils [illegible] William Curtis [illegible] an ally [illegible] compelled to [illegible] the conspiracy he described

Humors of the Battle-Field

[illegible] occurred on batt[illegible] confederate [illegible] at Malvern Hill, and discovering the [illegible] were not following him as closely as [illegible] a fierce oath and exclaimed [illegible] want to live forever?" [illegible] resistible, and many a [illegible] soon after [illegible] struck the wheel of a federal [illegible] and the [illegible] engagement [illegible] and, shivering the spokes, dismant[illegible]

[illegible]

eneral Pope was falling back befo[illegible] ance in the Virginia valley, his [illegible] bulletins and orders some[illegible] At one of the[illegible] engagements that marked [illegible]

[illegible]

The Remuneration of Labor.

Boston Journal

[illegible] *Times* is the last paper [illegible] would make a comparison betwe[illegible] tain and the United States wh[illegible] the latter in a more favorable [illegible] facts would warrant This [illegible] great weight to the following [illegible] issue of that paper of September [illegible] statisticians have pronounced the Uni[illegible] be not only potentially, but actual[illegible] the United Kingdom Counting [illegible] manufactures, railwa[illegible] bullion, lands, cattle, crops, [illegible] roads, it is estimated that there [illegible] in the United States of $49,7[illegible] Great Britain is credited [illegible] less than $40,000,000,000, [illegible] 0,000,000,000 less than the Uni[illegible] the wealth per inhabitant in Gre[illegible] estimated at $1160, and in the Uni[illegible] 995 With regard to the remune[illegible] assuming the produce of labor [illegible] Great Britain 56 parts go the labor [illegible] capital, and 23 to the government [illegible] In the United States 72 p[illegible] 23 to capital, and 5 to governme[illegible]

[illegible]

His Head was Level.

[illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Reports of the President and Secretary.

THE OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

A Committee of Five Appointed to Arrange for Furnishing Information to Intending Settlers

The tenth annual meeting of the board of trade last evening called out an unusual attendance Being an adjourned meeting no minutes of prior meetings were to be read, and upon opening President Donald Macleay read the following report upon affairs of the past year

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade —Another commercial year has drawn to its close and it again becomes my duty to present to your notice a brief retrospect of our city's progress

The year has been marked by varied fortune by checkered experience, by a mingling of sunshine and shadow, and yet the outcome is one of which we have every reason to be proud The strength of our resources has been severely tried and it has not been found wanting The entire country has been undergoing a process of liquidation that has seriously disturbed commercial relations, has unsettled business confidence and has engendered a feverish, restless feeling, in some cases closely approaching a condition of panic Hitherto, in our isolated position, we were measureably shielded from the effects of commercial disasters in the east, by the interposition of San Francisco, with whose merchants our greater trade was done and who, receiving the first shock from that direction, transmitted it to us with diminished violence. But since the opening of the Northern Pacific, our relations in this regard have greatly changed We now purchase and sell directly in those quarters where commodities we need originate, and we are consequently forcibly affected by every change in their markets, whether for good or evil

Our local affairs have also taken on a phase which has greatly tried our endurance The year opened in the flush of a great triumph, the long deferred establishment of direct transcontinental communication

The first result that followed was the cessation of expenditure on the part of the railroads, and the large sums that had annually flowed into our coffers for construction material, labor and supplies were no longer forthcoming Then followed the tremendous shrinkage in value of railroad securities, taking a large amount of money out of our community, and seriously crippling many of the weaker holders Again there were large amounts lost in wheat consequent upon injudicious chartering of ships early in the season, whereby much more than the profits on the wheat was swallowed up in exorbitant freights. The mortgage tax law, although twice pronounced unconstitutional by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, also wrought its share of evil by driving away foreign capital, by causing the withdrawal of domestic funds and their reinvestment in adjoining territories, and by absolutely putting a stop to loans upon real estate, thus checking improvements and lessening the demand for labor To cap the climax, our salmon industry was also void of profit, due principally to over production and a continued glut in the markets of the world I must repeat my remarks of last year, that in no line of trade is co-operation more to be desired, and the future of our salmon industry presents a dark outlook unless steps are taken at once to organize a canners' exchange, and conduct the business upon the same principles which regulate dealings in the other great staples of our country But the effect of these combined causes was singularly slight, while in other sections of the country, old and well established houses were failing by twos and threes, in Portland but one wholesale house went under, and in that case for no very large amount. I have thus shown you the dark side of the picture, let us look at the reverse Our business houses have gone through the year with unimpaired credit Our rural districts and country towns have suffered less than we had reason to expect, and the abundant crops of the present season will go a long way towards making good our losses and supplying all deficiencies But perhaps the greatest good has been accomplished in the progress that has been made in the remodeling of our system of extending credits

As indicated in my remarks at our last annual meeting, the days of long credits are now over [illegible] settlements are insisted upon Much progress has also been made in settling [illegible] long standing accounts which have come down to us from the time when the Portland jobber [illegible] country merchants year after year [illegible] at stated intervals and receiving [illegible] of greater or less magnitude [illegible] suited the customer's [illegible] The liquidation of these accounts has been a severe strain upon the country merchant and much forbearance has had to be exercised, but the systematic practice of economy by an entire community has borne good fruit, and I am fully satisfied that the end has been reached, and that Oregon as a whole is now in sound condition financially than she has been for years past The growth of Portland and its suburbs has been steady and the number of valuable business buildings and handsome private residences that have been erected represent the investment of a large amount of capital I believe that the confidence in our future thus indicated is well founded There is tributary to Portland an extent of fertile country well adapted to the support of a dense agricultural and manufacturing population, fully equal to the entire area of the great state of Pennsylvania Portland from its geographical location from its railroad [illegible] and from its fine water communication will command the trade of this magnificent domain for many years to come, if not in perpetuity The Willamette valley alone is capable, when fully settled, of supporting a large city It represents a body of the finest agricultural land in the country, supplied with abundant water power [illegible] in length to a line drawn from Washington to Philadelphia by an average width equal to the distance between Washington and Baltimore If you will [illegible] for a moment upon the wealth [illegible] body of land in one [illegible] state [illegible] be presented of what the future has [illegible] for us In addition we command the [illegible] the fertile valleys of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers in western Oregon, the seaboard counties and the country lying along the [illegible] and its tributaries The east [illegible] stock regions are also beginning to furnish a trade that [illegible] attended the cultivation of lands [illegible] "Inland Empire," which were [illegible] to be desert [illegible] the future of a great wheat [illegible] raising country Portland [illegible] main [illegible] supply point for [illegible] Washington and [illegible] Northern California By reason of [illegible] capital at low [illegible] We are also in a position to [illegible] of the trade of Montana, Idaho [illegible] Washington British Columbia and Alaska [illegible] China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands will sooner [illegible] assume large proportions and build up our [illegible] interests

The mineral deposits of the mountain [illegible] agricultural land within the territory above described, are destined to become [illegible] wealth The lately discovered [illegible] mines in Northern Idaho are [illegible] area is such that they can only be worked [illegible] by corporations possessed of abundant capital, able and willing to [illegible] extensive works of improvement But that the gold is there in sufficient quantities to more than justify all such outlay, has already been demonstrated beyond a doubt To bring the trade of this region to Portland and hold it here two things only are requisite the first being the construction of a wagon road from the Coeur d'Alene mission into the mines This road could be built for about $10,000, a sum which it would be profitable for the capitalists of our city to advance

It would at once render the western approach to the mines via the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, the Northern Pacific railroad, Rathdrum, Idaho and Coeur d'Alene lake, by far the best and least expensive route and thus enable us to put our goods into the mines at great saving of freight as compared with those going from the east by way of Thompson Falls or Trout Creek, Montana. Having thus laid down our goods it will then be necessary for us to provide some convenient means by which the miners can make their payments This can be accomplished by the establishment in Portland of a government assay office, where bullion from the mines may be officially tested and certificates issued, exchangable for coin at the mint. At present such an assay office is in operation at Helena, Montana, and the bullion from these mines is shipped in that direction It therefore behooves us to take steps at once to secure the establishment by the government of an assay office in Portland at the earliest day practicable

A minor circumstance that is strongly indicative of our commercial and industrial progress, is the fact that during the year last past the various eastern manufactories and packing houses have established in Portland permanent resident agencies, thus emphasizing the fact that they recognize Portland as the supply point for the entire northwest. The measure of commerce afforded by these agencies in the rapid and easy transaction of business is an advantage too great to be overlooked

City improvements have been vigorously pushed Great additions have been made to our gas and water supply New plant, new pumping works and many miles of mains have been placed in position, and much capital has thus been expended A comprehensive system of electric lighting is now being introduced and we shall soon be in a position to compare favorably in these regards with any city in the union

Ferriage facilities have been greatly improved There are now five regular ferries plying between Portland and East Portland and Albina They are from time to time placing upon their routes new and larger boats, and are making every endeavor to serve the public faithfully The time is, however, near at hand when a bridge across the Willamette, adapted to the demands of city traffic, must be forthcoming, and the sooner the want is supplied, the more profitably to the community will the result be The increased area that would thus become capable of yielding a large tax revenue to the state and county would to this extent lessen the burdens of other tax payers, and it appears certain that the traffic over such a bridge would at a very moderate toll amply reimburse the corporation which stands ready to proceed with the work as soon as the government permission for bridging the Willamette can be obtained.

A subject pertinent for the consideration of our tax payers is the great and rapid increase in municipal and country taxation, consequent upon unlimited expenditures in directions where the strictest economy should be practiced There is far too much money expended in street improvements in our suburbs, in many cases far in advance of our actual needs The system of justices courts in the city of Portland needs remodeling The fees allowed by law in civil cases are far too high, and the multiplicity of petty criminal trials, in which the costs have to be borne by the county, proves a great drain upon its resources The procedure in justice's courts should be simplified, the fee system should be abolished, and provision made for appointing salaried justices for the city of Portland, and all costs collected should be paid directly into the county treasury.

Railroad work during the year has not been at a standstill. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has been extending its lines On the Walla Walla and Pendleton division, the road has been graded from Pendleton to Blue Mountain, twenty-eight miles on which track has been laid, from Pendleton to Centerville, a distance of 17 miles On the Columbia and Palouse railroad, the grading has been nearly completed to Moscow and the track laid to a point about five miles east of Colfax, or 94 miles eastward from Palouse Junction On the Baker City division 100 miles of grading was done during the year, and 50 miles of track laid to a point 127 miles east of Umatilla

Tracklaying is now completed to a point about fifteen miles east of Baker City and it is confidently expected that a junction with the Oregon Short Line of the Union Pacific railroad will be effected during October next.

The Short Line of the Union Pacific has been completed to Huntingdon, at which point it will connect with the Oregon Railway and Navigation company with the exception of a few finishing touches, and should be open to through travel during October proximo The road runs through a fine wheat and grazing district, and through much grand and picturesque scenery. Through sleepers will be run between Portland and the east and the schedule time will be the same as via the Northern Pacific railway

The road is well built and will no doubt command its full share of the trade of the northwest

The Oregon and California railway has finished and now has in operation its east side division to Ashland, a point 341 miles south of Portland The Northern Pacific is making progress with its line across the Cascade mountains It has continued work on a number of its branch roads and the line from Portland to Puget Sound, via Kalama, Tacoma and Seattle is completed and ready for traffic Since my last report the Northern Pacific Terminal company has made some progress in carrying out its general plans for shops and other terminal facilities at Albina

The foundations for the motive power shops and round house have been built and the [illegible] building, 80 feet by 250 feet, has been fully completed ready for occupancy

Work on the buildings for the car department has been deferred for the present and the [illegible] is concentrated upon the other buildings The Terminal company has on hand all of the [illegible]

[illegible] east as Missoula, Montana [illegible] enable us to compete successfully with eastern houses This arrangement has not been consummated and the result has been detrimental to our interests The matter is one capable of solution and it rests with our merchants to so lay the subject before the present officers of the road as will render it plain to them that their interests and ours are identical and alike demand [illegible] change

The wheat crop this year has [illegible] in many portions of our state [illegible] Notwithstanding the diminished acreage [illegible] this section will be upwards of [illegible] thousand tons In the Willamette valley [illegible] one fourth [illegible] seventy five thousand tons of wheat will represent the crop of this garden spot of our state Its fertility appears to be inexhaustible [illegible]

[illegible]

There are other changes in the system of farming which [illegible] in Oregon the adoption of which would result in a great and growing gain to our rural districts The exclusive cultivation of wheat for export is rapidly becoming unprofitable Our great distance from the English market and consequent high freight rates the cost [illegible] as compared with that of the cheap producers of India the difficulty if not impossibility of introducing the elevator system which has done so much to lessen export expenses on our Atlantic seaboard, and the exorbitant tariff upon our wheat bags, all [illegible] conspire [illegible]

The cultivation of wheat, to some extent, must always be [illegible] hence it is desirable [illegible] all means [illegible] insure the certainty and safety of the [illegible] Much wheat has been lost during the harvest just ended by the neglect of the simple precaution of stacking it as soon as cut, the early rains finding much still in the bundles and more in the shock which were of course greatly injured by storms that would have inflicted no injury on well stacked grain.

Every expedient known to scientific farmers should be adopted, and no dependence should be placed upon the climate to absolve us from the effects of negligence and lack of foresight.

I believe that much of the wheat now wasted or sold at a low and unremunerative price could with profit be fed to hogs

The eastern system should be adopted of feeding the hogs as they grow, keeping up the increase of fat with increase of weight, this being a cheaper and better plan than the Oregon method of allowing a hog to run wild and get thin for a season, and then attempt to fatten him in a brief period The hogs so raised should not be packed by the farmer but should be sold alive to the packer, who, by the use of the best appliances known to the trade, should turn out an article of uniform excellence, and thus build up a market for Oregon pork that would result in profit and benefit to all concerned Smaller farms more carefully tilled will ultimately prove more profitable than the large bodies of land now held In the Willamette valley especially such moderately sized holdings would be well adapted to production of stall fed cattle for the markets of the various towns and cities of western Oregon, a business which has always proved profitable

The Willamette valley is also peculiarly well adapted for the seat of a great dairying industry, creameries and cheese factories should dot its surface and the result could not be otherwise than beneficial It has been but a few years since the great state of Iowa was devoted almost exclusively to wheat farming The farmers were poor and in debt Butter and cheese making was introduced and a few short years have made the community wealthy and enlarged the basis of taxation

It is greatly regretted that congress has not as yet passed some just and equitable bankrupt law During January last a convention of the business men of the country, at which our board was most ably represented, was held at Washington After mature deliberation and discussion this convention recommended to congress the passage of the Lowell bill, and for a long time it seemed as if their wishes would be acceded to We were, however, again disappointed and the work will have to be taken up afresh at the coming session of congress It is a subject of congratulation that our long continued efforts to secure a civil government for the territory of Alaska have at length proven successful,

Trade with that section must undoubtedly increase, now that protection for life and property and a means for the collection of debts are assured

The improvements of the river channels from Portland to the sea, is now as it has been in the past, the most important work to which our board can lend its aid We have been unusually successful during the past season The national board of trade met in Washington in January last We were represented by two delegates Hon H W Corbett and C H Dodd, Esq The subject chosen by us was, "The improvement of the Columbia and Willamette rivers" After a long and interesting debate the national board passed a resolution recommending congress to undertake the work of improvement and advising sufficient appropriation therefor The result was that the appropriations were made for beginning the work at various points, for details of which I will refer you to the secretary's report

The national board honored us by appointing one of our delegates, Hon H W Corbett, one of our most distinguished citizens, and formerly United States senator from Oregon, a vice president of that body The great dignity and weight of the national board the influence it exerts in moulding public opinion, and the importance of enlisting its aid in our behalf, urge me to express the opinion that we should annually hereafter send one or more delegates to attend its sessions I believe that money so expended would be one of the most profitable investments we could make and by directing to us the attention of the brightest business minds of the country would lead to the direct increase of trade and commerce It is proper for me to add a word of appreciation of the excellent work done during the last session of congress by our able senators J N Dolph and J H Slater and our worthy representative Hon M C George These gentlemen spared neither time nor labor to advance the interests of our state

Mr George urged the needs of the various works of public improvements in the house of representatives by cogent and convincing arguments, and the work was taken up and brought to a successful conclusion by Senators Dolph and Slater, the former of whom was permanently and the latter temporarily a member of the senate committee on commerce The practical result of their efforts was the granting of the appropriations mentioned in the secretary's report

There is a want to be supplied in Portland the need for which is a serious detriment to us as to our lack of really first-class hotel accommodations It is a patent fact that large numbers of wealthy travelers are now visiting this section It is impossible for them to become acquainted with the opportunities for profitable investments which Portland presents without [illegible]

[illegible]

I am greatly pleased to be able to state that [illegible] our most efficient engineer [illegible] Captain Charles F Powell [illegible]

[illegible]

DONALD MACLEAY

President

[illegible]

SECRETARY'S REPORT

[illegible]

THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

The great wealth producing [illegible] state of Oregon [illegible] its natural advantages have been supplemented [illegible] The Willamette valley is equal in area [illegible] to the entire state of Massachusetts Unlike the [illegible] Bay state however it possesses practically no sterile land, from the river bottoms to the very tops of its rolling foothills acres after acres of productive soil [illegible]

Abundant rains supply a natural fertilizer whose efficiency has been tested by forty years [illegible] for building not one but several Lowells of the northwest and the long time which has elapsed since its settlement has developed a complete system of schools, colleges and religious institutions

The river bottoms and prairie lands of the valley are owned by the original settlers or their descendants. Much land is thus held in large bodies which are now being subdivided and numerous opportunities are thus afforded to the intelligent immigrant to secure a farm at a price, which, in view of its location, fertility and accessibility to market, is extremely reasonable

To those who do not desire to purchase improved tracts of land I cannot too highly commend the foothills portions of the Willamette valley. Some of the best lands in the state lie in this section The mild climate precludes the necessity of seeking sheltered locations, and a selection is thus easily and cheaply made. The lands in question are divided into four classes—government, railroad, state and university—and may be obtained at low rates and on easy terms.

It will be found that in viewing the broad and inviting fields for settlement in eastern Oregon and Washington, we have overlooked not less inviting fields nearer home And it may be truly said that, other conditions being equal, the valley offers in its climate, soil, abundant timber, good water and proximity to markets, advantages which are lacking in the great region east of the Cascades The valley is by no means filled up and I hope to see the vacant foothill regions receive a large settlement within the coming year

It is a fact well known in this section that for some years past large sums of money have been spent in advertising to the world the great "inland empire" of eastern Oregon and Washington, the Puget sound country and other regions of the northwest, while the advantages and resources of the Willamette valley have been passed over without mention I believe, therefore, that the time has now come for us to bestir ourselves with a view to influencing immigration and capital toward the Willamette valley An immigration society should be formed to supplement the works of the railroad land department

Care should be taken to avoid all highly colored statements, and to impress upon the strangers who come among us the fact that all information furnished was strictly within the truth, and all assertions susceptible of proof

Arrangements should also be made for the temporary care of those immigrants who, upon reaching the end of a long journey might be in need of assistance, and, in short, we should make the same efforts to build up this section that have proven so successful in other instances in our sister states In this general connection a brief resume of the character of the several valley counties will be in order

EAST SIDE COUNTIES

Multnomah, the northernmost, is the smallest county in Oregon but it contains the cities of Portland and East Portland, which render it the most important of all Its lowlands are particularly adapted to truck farming and market gardening Dairying, fruit raising and fattening cattle for the city markets can be conducted to a great advantage

Clackamas county, with an area of 1500 square miles, lies directly south of Multnomah It has much good valley and prairie land, and its annual surplus of grain is large. Its hilly portion has fine timber, and is well adapted for stock ranges, no winter feeding being required A considerable district of this county is within easy drive of Portland, and so available as a field of domestic production. The falls of the Willamette, the greatest water power in Oregon, are located in this county, and supply motive power for woolen and flouring mills

Marion county lies next south of Clackamas, extending for about sixty-five miles along the Willamette river It contains Salem the state capital, a city of some 6000 people It is generally flat, with an area of foot-hill country in its eastern and northern sections It is one of the chief wheat producing counties of the state

Linn county, next south of Marion, produces large quantities of wheat and flax There is much good land in the county, and a number of its water powers are utilized for manufacturing purposes Lane county, next south, lies on both sides of the Willamette extending from the Pacific ocean to the Cascade mountains, with an area of 120 townships, fully two-thirds of which is susceptible of cultivation, and not one third of it is occupied Its resources are many and varified Hops, wheat and wool are its chief products, and sheep-raising is capable of indefinite expansion

WEST SIDE COUNTIES

Washington is the most northerly of the west side counties, its boundary being only a few miles from Portland One-third of its area is prairie grain land and the other two-thirds covered with oak, fir and cedar timber The great feature of Washington county is the Tualatin plains, a series of level prairies very closely connected and affording many thousands of acres of rich land, almost every foot of which is under careful cultivation Washington county, as a whole, is a prosperous farming country

Yamhill county lies next south of Washington Its soil is richer The surface is in the main gently rolling the hills to their very summits producing magnificent crops of wheat, which for excellence of quality is not surpassed anywhere in the world Stock raising is also an important industry

Polk is directly south of Yamhill, and like the latter, lies between the Willamette river and the coast range Its area of about thirty townships is pretty equally divided between level and rolling land and it is beautifully watered and timbered throughout Its eastern half is occupied by fine farms and is among the best developed sections in the state

Benton is the largest of the west side counties It extends from the Willamette river on the east to the ocean on the west a distance of about sixty miles, and has [illegible] It is less densely settled than any other of the west side counties [illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible] RIVER

[illegible] is the great natural water way [illegible] of the Pacific coast [illegible] the Mississippi [illegible] The entire length of the [illegible] about 1200 miles [illegible] The Dalles and other points

Its two principal tributaries are the Snake and the Willamette Upon the latter river [illegible] miles above its confluence with the Columbia [illegible] the city of Portland

[illegible]

[illegible]

With the river between Astoria and the mouth of the Willamette there are four bars of greater [illegible] the [illegible] Walker's island, Martin's island and St Helens These bars are all susceptible of temporary improvements by means of sluice dredging as below described [illegible] removed by the erection of the various permanent structures advised by the government engineers

These bars are principally composed of [illegible] gravel being present [illegible] Hence, in the event of a ship's stranding on one of these bars during the season of low water, nothing more serious than a brief delay is usually found to ensue As the season of low water in the Columbia occurs in September, October and November, in the very height of our shipping seasons, the delay to vessels in the river and the consequent necessity for lightering a portion of the cargoes is a great detriment to our commercial progress which can only be obviated by the removal of these bars and those in the Willamette river It would appear that the most feasible means of affording temporary relief is that which has heretofore proven successful, viz, sluice dredging by means of the propeller of a steamship

It was alluded to in the report of the chief engineer of the United States army for the year 1878 It was first suggested to this board of trade by Captain Charles F Powell, local United States engineer, who, in the fall of 1881, proposed that the steamship George W Elder should be used to cut out a channel with her screw through the barrier at the mouth of the Willamette See his report for 1882, being appendix O O., chief engineers' report, page 28-45 And in the report for 1882 the use of a steamship was advocated for St. Helens bar, during the fall of 1882. In 1882 John Gates, chief engineer of the river and sound divisions of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, induced the officers of that corporation to permit him to test the efficiency of the plan upon St Helens bar, which had shoaled rapidly and had become a serious obstruction to shipping Dredge-boats, constructed especially for the purpose and operating substantially upon this plan, had been used by the United States engineers at the mouth of the Mississippi for some years prior to and until the commencement of the Eads jetties But Mr Gates was the first to adapt an ordinary steamship to the purposes of sluice dredging, and his success at St Helens bar deserves careful consideration at our hands In 1882 and 1883 the work was done with the steamship Walla Walla. She was made fast by lines attached to anchors, and her stern was depressed by the introduction of ballast until her screw just cleared the sands The propeller was then driven with a velocity sufficient to have carried her ahead, had she been free, at the rate of ten miles per hour

The scouring action of the current thus produced was such that in three days she had cut a channel completely through St. Helens bar 1200 feet long and 200 feet wide, with an average depth of cut of about six feet, making the total depth of water in the channel twenty-four feet In 1883 the same operation was repeated, with the exception that the channel was cut diagonally across the bar, that direction being better adapted for shipping The cut averaged six feet in depth, making as before twenty-four feet of water, 150 feet wide and 1600 feet long The actual running time of the Walla Walla's screw while engaged in sluicing was forty-eight hours

The above work was all done in a deposit consisting of heavy, sharp sand, mixed with gravel or other foreign material In 1884, however, Mr Gates met with a more varied experience In the summer of this year acting under and by direction of Captain Charles F Powell, United States engineer, who had chartered the Walla Walla in behalf of the government, Mr Gates sluiced a channel through St Helens bar He made an average cut of ten feet, giving twenty-two feet at mean low water, making a channel 150 feet wide by 1600 feet long The cut was two feet deeper than that made last year, the time taken being eight working days His next work was in cutting a channel of the same width by 900 feet in length through Walker's island bar The depth of water gained here was eighteen feet at mean low water. The average cut was three feet, the deposit encountered was principally course and heavy, but about the middle of the cut a narrow ridge of solid cemented gravel was encountered This was cut through with the same apparent ease as the looser material, stones as large as a cocoanut being broken off and carried down stream without difficulty The time taken was eight days It will be understood that vessels drawing much more water than the above depths would seem to indicate can now sail from Portland, the period of extreme low water lasting but a brief time each season At all other times the rise of the river adds rapidly to the depth of water

Above the mouth of the Willamette the Columbia is navigable at extreme low stage for boats drawing eight feet of water as far as the Cascades, a distance of fifty-one miles The river is here obstructed by a series of shoals and rapids extending for about six miles The plan for improvement at this place, now being carried out by the government engineers, is the construction of a canal and locks around the main rapid and the removal of rocks, boulders and other obstructions that impede passage through the minor rapids This is an engineering work of great magnitude and interest It will involve the expenditure of upwards of two millions of dollars, and the result will be of incalculable benefit to the producers of the region lying east of the Cascade mountains Above the Cascades the Columbia is navigable for boats drawing from 8 to 9 feet of water, at extreme low stage, a distance of about 60 miles to the great Dalles of the Columbia, where for a distance of 10 miles the river is obstructed by a series of falls and rapids which are among the greatest natural wonders of the world The following description of the principal rapid is taken from the report of Captain I Powell's corps of engineers

"Three and one-quarter miles further down is the head of the Dalles rapids The name is said to be derived from Canadian French, "D'Aller," meaning a wild race Next in advance of the rapid the river is wide and somewhat shoal The low and sandy banks here are the mouths of deep ravines extending into the bluffs Walls of rock out from the river sides at right angles to put the current forming the head of the rapid The gorge is 5000 feet long and from 1[illegible] to 250 feet wide The sides are precipitous and from [illegible] to 60 feet high Between them flows the entire volume of the Columbia at the lower stages"

In his report Captain Powell mentions several plans for the improvement of these rapids [illegible]

[illegible]

I have thus described water navigation aggregating fully [illegible] miles [illegible] the magnitude of the [illegible] empire [illegible] the Columbia river and its tributaries is equal to the combined areas of the states of Maine New Hampshire Vermont, Massachusetts New York New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland and West Virginia and of this vast extent of country fully from one-half to two thirds is cultivable land

The population that this domain can support the rapidity with which immigration is pouring into it, the fertility of the soil and the magnitude and diversity of its mineral resources alike demand our [illegible] and will amply justify all expenditures having in view the betterment of its transportation facilities

The intelligent and well directed efforts of our senators and representatives in congress [illegible] to the moral effect of the favorable action of the national board of trade [illegible] at the last congressional session to provide funds to forward the work at the various points above alluded to

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to [illegible] the improvement at the mouth of the Columbia It is not a large sum, but it is the first money appropriated [illegible] and the [illegible] of which has been the [illegible] of our efforts for years past [illegible]

Wharves and landing facilities will be constructed [illegible] for the working force will be provided [illegible]

[illegible]

It is also expected that work for the permanent contraction of the channel at St Helens bar in the lower Columbia will soon be begun

In addition to these measures of permanent relief, temporary work available during the present shipping season is now being done [illegible] being engaged in dredging at Swan Island and [illegible] bars One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for the continuance of work upon the improvement of the Cascades of the Columbia river, a sum by no means commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the work

For the upper Columbia and Snake rivers from Celilo, Oregon, to Lewiston, Idaho, a distance of 240 miles of continuous navigation, $2[illegible] has been granted

$10,000 has been appropriated for the upper Willamette above Portland

An appropriation of $2000 for the Cowlitz completes the list of the Columbia and its tributaries

OUR CITY STREETS

The growth of the city and the consequent extension of the mileage of our streets presented in the fall of 1883 a perplexing question as to how they were to be kept clean Portland had never had a street cleaning department, and the various makeshifts in the shape of temporary contracts, and the passage of ordinances which attempted to impose this duty upon the individual citizen, had alike proven excessively costly and utterly ineffective

At length the sentiment of the taxpayers in favor of [illegible] adoption of some permanent and practical plan had become so pronounced that the board of trade determined to take the matter in hand,

A committee was appointed which at once conferred with the committee on streets and public property of the common council Our committee voiced public sentiment on the subject; its members explained that they represented 250 of the heaviest taxpayers of the city, and pledged the support of their principals to any wise and comprehensive system that might be instituted

The result was the formation of our present very efficient street cleaning department It employs twenty men, eleven carts, thirteen horses, and is abundantly supplied with all tools and appliances necessary for the proper prosecution of the work

The change for the better in the condition of our public thoroughfares is remarkable, and there is reason to believe that the work is done more thoroughly, more efficiently and more cheaply than would be practicable by private contract

CORN IN OREGON

It has been generally supposed heretofore that corn would not ripen in our state It has always been grown in small patches for table use, but during the past season the experiment was tried on a large scale at Binlock farm, situated near the northeastern corner of Wasco county

The land selected has every appearance of a sandy desert but whenever and wherever water is obtainable its fertility is great

Two pieces of ground were planted, being in all 1800 acres

The season was unusually dry, and on 800 acres of the land corn did not germinate On the other 1000 acres the corn sprouted and was worked with the harrow alone It attained a hight of about five feet, with four to seven stalks in a hill. The yield was very heavy the ears are long and well filled with good sound corn This same land will be replanted with corn during the coming season, and it is expected that with rain much better results will be obtained The crop above referred to was nourished by the moisture contained in the soil alone not a drop of rain having fallen upon it from the time it was planted until it was gathered. Improvements in

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTIONS

Prior to the fall of 1883 we were entirely dependent for eastern business upon the line of wire connecting us with San Francisco, by way of the Willamette and Rogue River valleys. Winter storms frequently caused breaks in the line, leaving us for days at a time completely isolated from the outside world

Upon the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad the Western Union Telegraph company at once went vigorously to work to better our condition Their lines of wire were run directly to St Paul over the route of the Northern Pacific Another line leaves the Northern Pacific at Helena, running thence to Ogden thence following the line of the Union Pacific to the east.

A third line, which will be completed in about three weeks, follows the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road through Baker City to Huntington, thence following the Short Line of the Union Pacific to Granger and thence on to Chicago It will hence be practically impossible for us to be again cut off from the east The capacity of the route between here and San Francisco has also been increased by the stringing of one new wire between Portland and Ashland and two additional lines between Ashland and San Francisco

Increased office facilities and letter messenger service in the city have also been afforded

The assistant secretary, Mr Benjamin I Cohen, has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the board, all of which is respectfully submitted

F K ARNOLD, Secretary

Both reports were listened to with attention, and were received with expressions of appreciation by the members

TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr, Arnold also presented his report as treasurer, which was a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements Total receipts for the year were $8108 25, and the disbursements, including salaries, rent, special expenses, etc , $4615 07 Cash on hand August 1, 1883, $1708 99, and August 1, 1884, $202 17

Messrs Failing, Cameron and Sibson were appointed as an auditing committee to examine the treasurer's report

J. P. Thompson moved, and it was carried, that the expense of obtaining statistics be dispensed with

F. W Corbett moved that a vote of thanks be extended retiring officers The motion was carried

THE OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

The election of officers being in order H. W Corbett nominated the retiring president Donald Macleay, for president It was moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to cast unanimous vote of the board for Mr Macleay as president

H. W Corbett nominated C H Dodd as vice president No other nominations being presented [illegible] C Schuyler was re-elected second vice president [illegible] unanimous vote H W Corbett nominated F K Arnold as secretary, and the assistant secretary was instructed to cast unanimous ballot of the board

The assistant secretary was instructed to have 100 copies of the reports printed in book form

H. W Corbett presented the necessity of immigrants being furnished with information regarding this section of the country upon their arrival at Portland and suggested that a room be thrown open for this purpose and that it be in charge of an officer of the board

C A [illegible] thought more should be done to attract immigration and that the state should establish a board of immigration

Mr Corbett replied stating more clearly his proposition, which was not intended to assume the work of a state board

Messrs Corbett, Thompson, Dodd Laidlaw and Dekum were appointed as a committee on immigration to give special attention to the settlement of the Willamette valley Mr Dodd was appointed president of the committee

There being no further business presented the board adjourned

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months now [illegible] Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers the blood and may develop into Scrofula. These [illegible] causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor and weariness— often spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able unaided to throw off the corruption which weakens the vital forces. To regain health Nature must be aided [illegible] a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of Hereditary Scrofula.

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of its cures [illegible] come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C Ayer & Co , Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists Price $1, six bottles for $5.

A STANDARD REMEDY

[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM [illegible]

[illegible]

None genuine unless signed "I BUTTS" on the wrapper

ZAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms and Wooden Ware, and Importers of Willow Ware.

NOS. 12 AND 14 NORTH FRONT STREET

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders Sold only in cans

WM T COLEMAN & CO., Agts San Francisco.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY

Trade Mark

On Every Bottle

THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food relieves Heartburn and Belching and strengthens the muscles and nerves

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude Lack of Energy &c It has no equal

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper Take no other

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

POLITICAL.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON J C LEASURE

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL Elector for Oregon will address the people upon the political issues of the day at the following times and places

Albany October 1st 7 30 P M
[illegible] October 2d [illegible]
Brownsville October 2d [illegible]
Junction City October 3d [illegible]
Eugene City October 4th 7.30 P M
Drain October 6th [illegible]
[illegible] October 7th 7 30 P M
[illegible] October 8th [illegible]
Independence October 9th [illegible]
Buena Vista October 10th [illegible]
Dallas October 11th [illegible]
[illegible] October 13th [illegible]
McMinnville October 14th [illegible]
Lafayette October 15th [illegible]
North Yamhill October 16th [illegible]
Forest Grove October 17th [illegible]
Hillsboro October 18th [illegible]
Astoria October 20th [illegible]
St Helens October 21st [illegible]
[illegible]

HON M C GEORGE

OREGON'S REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS will address the people upon political issues as follows

[illegible]

Ladies [illegible] cordially invited

HON J N DOLPH,

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE UPON THE POLITICAL issues of the day at the following times and places

Hillsboro [illegible]
McMinnville [illegible]
Dallas Saturday Oct 4 [illegible]
Corvallis [illegible]
[illegible]
Jacksonville Friday Oct 10 7 30 P M
Roseburg [illegible]
[illegible]
Albany Tuesday Oct 14 [illegible]
Salem Wednesday [illegible]
Oregon City Thursday [illegible]
Portland Saturday Oct 18 [illegible]

Ladies are especially invited to attend.

[illegible] JOSEPH SIMON [illegible]

HON WARREN TRUITT,

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL [illegible] will address the people upon the political issues of the day at the following times

[illegible]

JOSEPH SIMON [illegible] BRIDE, Secretary

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

SOL'S

Holton House Restaurant,

No. 69 Alder Street

FINEST APPOINTED IN THE CITY.

Conducted on the European Plan

Meals a la Carte.

A Very Fine Dinner including pint best California Zinfandel	75c
A Good Breakfast	50c
Extra Breakfast	75c

ST. CHARLES HOTEL RESTAURANT.

THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT UNDER the direction of A. PORTAL & CO. who are experts in the culinary art will be conducted on the European style

French Dinners 50c

MEALS A LA CARTE.

Patrons will always find there the best delicacies the market affords 20a1m

CLOSING OUT SALE.

The Entire Stock of

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

Curios and Silk Goods, manufacturers of Ladies' Underwear, Gents Shirts, Furnishing Goods, American Fancy Goods and Fine Assortment of Jewelry, Are now Offered at Cost.

As they must positively be all closed out, it will pay you to call and see for yourselves.

QUAN ON WO & CO.,
231 Second st. bet. Main and Salmon.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood —$1 60 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to

W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

H. W S.

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

WHY KEPT OUT.

In plaintive tones Thomas Hendricks begs for "something" for his party. "Shall one party," he asks, "have the government forever? One party has controlled it for twenty-four years and a change is necessary. No party ought to be in power for so long a period. If the democratic party should gain power now it ought to give way in its turn at the proper time, and so the republican party ought to give way now, in order that the large body of people who entertain views of a different sort may have their turn at the government. The right of democrats to participate in the government of the country is as good as that of republicans. Yet democrats have been excluded from the common government for a quarter of a century. Is the rule of one party to be perpetuated forever?"

Mr. Hendricks and his admirers no doubt consider this a touching appeal. But it is in order to inquire why the democratic party was driven from power twenty-four years ago, and why it has been kept out of power ever since. The answer will explain why there is so much objection to restoring it to power now.

The democratic party has an ignominious history. It fell from power as a conspiracy against liberty and against the Union. It tried for years to ride back into power on a wave of reaction, avowedly to undo all that had been accomplished for liberty and union. It strove to prevent the abolition of slavery, declared the war a failure, tried in vain to defeat the constitutional amendments which embody the settlements of the war, and then went before the country on a platform that pronounced them unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Beaten in all these endeavors it has more recently been trying to sneak back into power as a conspiracy for spoils, and to this end it has organized the states of the south through the most monstrous violence and fraud as a political unit, and is now trying to obtain on various pretences in the north a sufficient number of electoral votes for addition to the shot-gun electoral count of the south to make a majority. The democratic party has been before the country as a criminal ever since 1856, and it has not got clear of this character yet. Nor is it likely to, so long as it takes for its leaders men like Mr. Hendricks, who have made for it this ignominious history and given to it this odious character.

For Hendricks was one of the representatives in congress who voted for repeal of the Missouri compromise, which opened the struggle that led directly to the rebellion. He was one of the senators in congress who voted against the bills for raising revenue to prosecute the war. He was one of the senators who voted against the amendment to abolish slavery. [illegible] and never having the favor of his party afterwards. He was one of the senators who voted against the civil rights amendments and against the fourteenth amendment which confers citizenship upon the blacks and prohibits payment of the rebel debt. He was one of the senators who voted against the reconstruction acts and antagonized at every stage the settlements of the war, and after they were adopted he was a leader in the crusade to nullify and destroy them. Defeated in all these attempts, he has since been among the foremost in endeavoring to "work" the south, made "solid" through conspiracy against electoral rights as the chief agency and reliance of his party in its efforts to get control of the government. In the career of Mr. Hendricks there are reasons in abundance, and reasons of overwhelming force, to show why his party has been kept out of power so long, and why consequently there are in the minds of so large a body of the people invincible reasons against putting it in power now. The character of a party is to be judged by its history, and there is not a single important event in the history of the democratic party for the last thirty years of which it has not every reason to be ashamed. It has been beaten and beaten again on this record, as no party ever was beaten before. The country has found [illegible] peace, honor and progress it has been obliged to put this party down and hold it down. Hendricks complains that his party has been kept out of power during the long period of twenty-four years. Can any one imagine what would have been the result had it been put into power during that time—for instance, when it tried to prevent the abolition of slavery, or pronounced the war a failure, or declared the settlements of the war revolutionary and void, or tried to repudiate the national debt through the greenback swindle? There are reasons, Mr. Hendricks, why your party has been kept out in the cold so long. Had it been worthy it would have been invited in long ago.

AN OREGON EXHIBIT AT NEW ORLEANS.

A creditable representation of the resources and products of Oregon at the New Orleans exposition would do much to attract settlers and capital to our state. As yet the products of our industry are limited mostly to the yield of the soil, but in this line we are well prepared to challenge competition with the world. Any fair exhibit at New Orleans of the products of our soil would be sure to attract attention. Beyond these too, there is much that could be shown with advantage to Oregon. Our wool and manufactures of it, woods in great variety, both as specimens of timber and of handsome materials for rich furniture, mineral specimens and many other things which represent resources of value, ought to have a showing at the exposition.

A circular recommends that state exhibits be made up of collections of natural resources, such as illustrations, models, actual or prepared specimens of animals, birds and fishes, geological specimens, fossils, petrifactions and shells, prehistoric relics, antiquities and curiosities, specimens of soils, with analyses, grasses, fibers, mosses, etc., specimens of native woods in convenient form, products of forestry direct, agricultural products of every description, including fruits natural, dried or preserved, manufactured food products and textile fabrics, and, in a word, specimens of everything that will represent the natural resources and industrial activity of a state.

Mr. J. W. Crawford of Salem is commissioner for Oregon. He desires the co-operation of the people of the state, to the end that Oregon may be enabled to present a creditable showing, as she can easily do if proper interest in the matter be taken by those who have it in their power to aid in making up a collection.

Some days ago the New York Times said that General Robinson, republican candidate for secretary of state in Ohio, ought to be elected in October, and it urged such republicans in Ohio as may have resolved not to vote for Blaine the following month, if there are any, to vote for Robinson nevertheless. For this advice the Herald takes the Times to task, questioning its sincerity and its judgment, and tells it that it is absurd to suppose that votes for republican candidates in October will not strengthen Blaine in November, not only in Ohio but in all the states.

The meeting and the kissing of the emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia in a Polish castle [illegible]. Time was when such an event would have settled the affairs of Europe. But [illegible] stronger than emperors, and the meeting means little more than formal exchanges of good will and perhaps a [illegible] the growth of nihilism, socialism and [illegible] parliamentary influence. Not one of the three is the ruler of his country in any real sense, and two are on the defensive for the stability of their thrones.

While protection does not keep the wheels moving in this country all the time, free trade fails to make business flourish in England. The cotton industry there is suffering the severest depression for many years. In Rochdale district thirty mills have shut down, and most of the others are working only four days a week. An equally discouraging exhibit is given of the iron and coal interests at Newcastle, and the financial article of the London Times describes the general business condition as "very inactive."

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Railroad Gazette says that one explanation of the low rate on wheat from points on the line of the Northern Pacific in Washington territory to Duluth is, "that the Northern Pacific desires to reduce the profits of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's roads in order that it may lease them on easy terms. But a commoner explanation is that it intends by the low rate to drive all vessels away from the Pacific coast in order that afterward it may have a monopoly of the transportation at its own rates." But this little scheme cannot succeed, because "vessels which go when rates are low can come again when rates are high, and if the railroad should make a paying rate on wheat after having driven away the shipping, at the present price the wheat would almost surely go into store before it would pay the rate." But neither of these explanations are of so much interest to the people or the railroads as what the Gazette further says in regard to the general subject of transportation. "What the Northern Pacific needs," it says, "with respect to Oregon and Washington wheat, more than anything else, is, not that it should go to Duluth or pass over its road at all, but that the growers of the wheat should get the highest possible prices for it. It is simply impossible that it should make anything itself by carrying it, or anything worth mentioning, but it will make much more even this year by carrying goods and passengers if the wheat-growers make a good profit on their crop than if they make a small one." This agrees precisely with what The Oregonian has said in regard to the policy of the road. Instead of depending upon the transportation of one product of the country for its profit, and charging that all it will bear, the road would make a greater profit by fixing the rates so that the producers can get the highest possible prices. The country will then be prosperous and inviting to emigrants, and the railroad will receive passengers and goods, which the people will be able to purchase, and thus a greater profit than can possibly be realized from the high rates on wheat which keep the country poor. The Gazette proceeds to show that while the Northern Pacific is not in a position to benefit the country much directly in this way, by the low rate it has offered, it may do so indirectly by forcing other carriers to yield some of their profit to the farmers. "The carriers," it says, "are the Oregon Railway and Navigation company and the ocean vessels. The latter are not making large profits now, charters being made for about 35 shillings per ton, which is about [illegible] cents per bushel, but the railroad is able to collect about [illegible] cents a bushel we believe for carrying a little more than [illegible] miles, and thus, if there is business enough, it has a large profit. [illegible] the railroad collects more than 20 cents for carrying wheat a little more than 200 miles. But unfortunately, the Northern Pacific cannot force these carriers to yield more of their profit to the farmers, for it has no control over the transportation of the wheat in the territory which is covered by the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. This territory, which includes most of the wheat farms in eastern Washington and eastern Oregon, is wholly dependent upon the latter company for transportation." But what the Gazette says applies with equal force to that company, as indeed it does to all the transportation companies in this part of the country. None of these companies can be prosperous unless the country is prosperous. It is true they may make profits for a brief period by charging high rates, as has been done in former times. But in former times they took so large a share of the profits of the productions of the country that the farmers are now poor and unable to furnish a large passenger and general freight business to the railroads and boats. What these companies need is that the growers of wheat and other products should get the highest possible prices for them and thus become able to furnish a profitable traffic in travel and general merchandise. And as soon as the present producers become more prosperous and contented their ranks will be reinforced by emigration and the profits of the railroads will increase correspondingly.

THE CASE OF MARTIN KOSZTA.

The story of Martin Koszta's arrest, imprisonment and release at the muzzle of American cannon has been revived in the discussions of the present campaign, and it is especially interesting as an illustration of the fact that the obligation of the government to protect its naturalized citizens is not a new idea. Koszta was a Hungarian refugee with Kossuth to America. While here he declared his intention to become a citizen, but had not been clothed with full citizenship. For some reason he went to Smyrna, and there on the night of June 23, 1853, he was lassoed by a band of Greeks hired by the Austrian government, thrown into a boat of the Austrian brig Huzzar, lying in Smyrna harbor, taken to the vessel and cast into her hold, where he was loaded with chains. On the next day the St. Louis, an American schooner of war, appeared in the harbor. Captain Duncan N. Ingraham was informed of the outrage, and at once put himself in communication with the American charge d'affaires at Constantinople. A demand was made on the Turkish government to interfere for Koszta's release. The porte did not act, and Captain Ingraham made the same demand upon the captain of the Huzzar. That officer temporized and on July 2 Captain Ingraham gave notice that unless Koszta was put on shore within eight hours he would open fire on the Huzzar. Then he got under way, anchored close up to the Austrian brig and cleared his deck for action. Meanwhile a large Austrian schooner of sixteen guns had entered the harbor, and on that critical morning lay to about half a mile from the Huzzar. The two vessels carried double the number of guns of the American. Deputations came off from shore begging Ingraham not to precipitate trouble. His answer was brief and to the point: "Gentlemen, the man must be given up into some one's hands on shore, else I will take him. My cause is that of justice, and I cannot fail. I have stated the time." As the limit of time approached a hurried consultation was held between the American, Austrian and French consuls. Ingraham's terms were submitted to, and Koszta was ordered brought on shore.

The Austrian government demanded that Koszta should be surrendered and that Captain Ingraham should be publicly rebuked. But Secretary Marcy, by direction of President Pierce, refused in a memorable letter, in which the government expressed its intention to protect its naturalized citizens at whatever cost, and congress voted its thanks to Captain Ingraham.

Mr. Beecher indignantly declares that all the stories of Cleveland's libertinism except the Halpin episode, which Mr. Beecher says was an isolated case, have been "traced to the saloons and brothels," and therefore cannot be true. This is genuine Beecherian reasoning. To what places would Mr. Beecher expect to trace the stories? To decent society or to the places where such immoralities would be familiarly known?

In the last [illegible] a letter is published which was found in the Lord Dorchester papers, describing that incipient Cæsar, Washington, at the Princeton commencement in 1783, listening, as the British emissary thought, with clouded face and downcast look, while the young collegian extolled the virtues of the man who [illegible] the liberties of his country.

Women Soon to Propose Marriage.

[illegible]

A correspondent believes that the old-fashioned courtship is passing away and after asking what are to be the regulations of courtship during the transitional epoch, answers as follows: "Not only [illegible] all the courting, but, secretly and practically, women are taking the matter into their own hands. [illegible] the restraint of chivalry has remained to prevent them from openly proposing marriage to the objects of their choice [illegible]. The present method is a hybrid between the [illegible] courtship of knightly days and the custom which will prevail when women have their proper position in the perfected society of the future. In a word, courtship is now evidently drifting womanward, by which we mean that the ladies will constantly take a more and more active part in it, until in that day when woman shall have her rights, the most important of which is marriage, it will be as common for women to offer their hands to men as it is for men to propose to women. Oh, lucky day for bashful bachelors!"

KEELY'S ETHERIC VAPOR.

He Explains his Invention to a Reporter—The Inventor Satisfied with his Hook Experiments.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—John W. Keely, the inventor of the Keely motor, sat in his dressing gown this evening in the second story of his residence on Oxford street, reading the newspaper accounts of the experiments with his new motor gun on Saturday, in the presence of a party of government officials, at Sandy Hook. A satisfied expression was on his face. A reporter of The Press was cautiously examining a vaporic vibrator that lay on the table in the middle of the room. Laying down his paper, the inventor wheeled around in his chair, and, after studying for a moment, broke the silence that he had so persistently maintained, and, for the first time in several years, communicated his thoughts to a newspaper man. "My experimenting days are over," he said. "This will develop my active enterprise. Complete success is very near at hand. My experiments at Sandy Hook demonstrated that my vaporic force is a fact and not a mere creation of fancy, as many persons have persisted in declaring. I am now able to produce a power of projection three times greater than that of gunpowder, and there is no limit to this force. My motor will be completed in less than two months and I will then make a public exhibition of its wonderful powers, which are thereby in a position to manifest themselves. The adaptation of my force to gunnery is positively assured. I can apply it with more effect than that of nitro-glycerine."

The inventor paused and took out of a satchel what looked like a policeman's billy. "This," he said, "is what I call a vibrator. It is a hollow coil of steel of the finest quality. In one end is an orifice, by which it is attached to the germ. It is the most peculiar piece of steel in the world. Listen!" And the inventor tapped one end of the coil twice, sharply upon the floor and held it to the ear of the reporter. "Do you hear anything?" The reporter did hear something. The steel core was humming in a very high key. The noise was like that of a tuning fork. Taking the coil in his hand, the reporter found that it was quivering from one end to the other. Mr. Keely continued: "It hums, don't it? No other piece of metal in the world of similar shape will hum at all. See if it does," and he tapped another hollow bar of steel on the floor and held it to the reporter's ear. Not a sound was audible, not a quiver could be detected. "That steel bar," said Mr. Keely, "was the beginning of my motor. By means of it I studied out my discoveries. For seven years I have kept flowing through that core a stream of etheric vapor. The action of the vapor has been to affect the relations of the molecules and to alter to a certain extent their conditions. For this reason it has become subject to these vibrations, which are excited the moment I [illegible] shown you. There has been no apparent outward change in the steel. Its weight is the same as before, but it is in process of silent dissolution. Were I to pass through it for twenty years longer this etheric vapor it would crumble into nothingness. [illegible] whatever you may choose to call it. The steel core is necessary for the propagation of the projecting force of the etheric vapor when applied to gunnery. When the vapor was first allowed to flow through the core of steel the vibrations were scarcely audible. Gradually they increased in volume until they became more and more audible. The vibrations through it have averaged 20,000 per second. It has sufficient force to operate a [illegible] horse power engine.

"Stripping the process of all technical terms it is simply this: I take water and air, two mediums of different specific gravity, and produce from them by generation an effect under vibrations that liberates from the air and water an inner atomic ether. The energy of this ether is boundless, and can hardly be comprehended. The specific gravity of the ether is about four times lighter than that of hydrogen gas, the lightest gas so far discovered. I can best answer you intelligently by explaining the operations of the gun I used at Sandy Hook. It was a breech loading rifle weighing 100 pounds. It was specially constructed for me. On Wednesday I charged my tube, a two-gallon reservoir of wrought iron one and a half inches thick, with etheric vapor. Then I boxed it up and did not even test it, so I was certain of its powers. Three hours before the experiments it remained untouched in my shop. The process of charging it consumed less than four seconds of time. You could not guess how much material was [illegible]." The inventor smiled and paused to allow the reporter to use his ingenuity at guessing.

"A pint of water," suggested the visitor.

Mr. Keely smiled more broadly than before. Then he said, with a twinkle in his eye: "A pint of water would have been an extravagant quantity. To project 20 leaden bullets, each weighing nearly five ounces, at a velocity of [illegible] feet a second, there was required six drops of water and about a pint of air. From this combination I derived sufficient force to fire 20 bullets of the weight as those used. The most curious thing about all is that I found, at the end of my experiments, that I had increased the power in my tube instead of diminishing it. Just as a race horse needs to be warmed up before he can do himself justice, the initial velocity of the last bullet was more than that of the first one. I can take that same tube and operate it another day."

"Have you ever estimated the power of your interatomic ether?" was asked.

"I have produced frequently," was the answer, "a pressure of 10,000 pounds to the square inch in a quarter of a second. The process in reality is instantaneous. I have succeeded in making a vacuum of thirty-one pounds pressure. One is an etheric, the other an atmospheric vacuum. In order to apply the ether to any gun, all that is necessary is to get the chord of vibration of the gun to agree with the chord of the vibrator. The vibrations run through forty octaves. I am able to produce in metal the etheric vibrations in from seven to twenty minutes. The flow thus induced is equal to that which it has required seven years to effect in the steel core you were examining a little while ago. Now, as I started to explain to you, I allow this interatomic ether to pass into the gun. I then vibrate the gun by means of a blow with a mallet or anything of that kind. The steel coil attached to the [illegible] increases the intensity of the vibrations fifteenfold. After the ether is introduced into the weapon behind the projectile the vibrations liberate it and it expands, and the bullet is propelled out with great force, four times as great, as I told you, as that of gunpowder, and that too, on a low line of gradation. I have succeeded in generating a pressure of 30,000 pounds to the inch, and I have torn a Shaw gauge to pieces under the immense pressure. I have thrown a seven-ounce projectile through a wrought iron plate three-eighths of an inch in thickness. I have propelled a lead bullet through a four-inch plank of wood. In this instance, after passing through the wood, so great was the force of its progress it flattened itself out the size of a plate and as thin as a wafer against a steel obstacle placed in the line of its flight. On another occasion a lead bullet, after being fired through a board, became disintegrated, and was showered over the room in particles no larger than the head of a pin. By attaching a steel coil to a resonator, a square box that performs the functions of a violin, and drawing a resined bow across the coil, I can produce vibrations of such a character as to break glass as if it had been struck by a hammer."

"Has it ever occurred to you that there might possibly be some affinity between the interatomic ether vibrations and the manifestation that is called electricity?" was the next inquiry.

"I am positive they are entirely different substances," replied the inventor. "They have no points of resemblance. The ether passes through glass, but does not affect it. Electricity will not pass through glass. I expect to be able to apply the ether vibrations to telegraphy. I have experimented on 500 feet of wire, and in one-eighth of a second I have transmitted to the other end of the wire a force sufficient to make holes in pasteboard. I confidently assert that I can intensify the vibrations so as to disturb the molecules in a wire 25,000 feet in length, and that in a second of time. The vibrations travel with extreme velocity. The operation of the wire in telegraphy is simply this. It is passed into a resonator, one end of which is attached to a [illegible]. In this way the vibrations are induced and propagated. My large motor is completed and only needs to be vitalized. I will give a public test inside of two months. I have filed caveats of all my motors and inventions and will have them patented. I am now building one 500 horse-power engine and one 250 horse-power engine. The latter is completed except as to the vitalizing process. You can say for me that in a few weeks the public will have an opportunity of seeing the practical and successful results of my seven years of experimenting. Although my initial discovery was purely accidental, I have pursued my investigations systematically, and I am as confident of the result as I am that the sun will set. Recently I have made a number of experiments with my gun, and also with my motor, in the presence of the stockholders of the motor company and of prominent scientific men, and they have expressed themselves as abundantly satisfied with the manifestations and the applications of the vaporic force. In fact, for a long time, the only trouble has been to bridle the force. Its existence is beyond dispute. This I have succeeded in accomplishing, and the problem that remains is of insignificant importance."

A "Bourbon" Manifesto.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The United States Brewers' Association has issued a volume of 167 pages on "Real and Imaginary Effects of Intemperance," which is being circulated as a democratic campaign document. It aims to show that there is comparatively little drunkenness in the world, that there are few evil results from it, and that it is not produced by drinking except where men drink to excess. The benefits of drinking intoxicants are painted in glowing colors and the awful evils of restraining the traffic are held up for our avoidance. It is particularly hostile to prohibition and high license. "Law makers," it says, "should bear in mind that the use of intoxicants is not a vice, but a perfectly proper enjoyment of great physical, intellectual and moral benefit to the individual, and of inestimable ethical and material advantage to society. * * The fiscal policy in reference to the sale of intoxicating drinks should be so regarded as to permit temperate drinking habits," etc. And this, it says, "can be accomplished by favoring all the milder intoxicants, without, however, placing unreasonable restrictions upon the sale of ardent spirits."—pp. 98 and 99.

The following are further specimens of this bourbon manifesto: "Intoxicants have been civilizers of nations. Wine civilized ancient Greece. * * Wine created social bonds and social forms. * * The beer of the old Germans played a prominent part in the religion and the ethics of the people. The German drank to his God. * * All the festivals which grew out of the use of intoxicants had an elevating, a refining and ennobling effect on the community. * * The opinion that the use of intoxicants and our intellectual and moral development are closely connected is held by all thinkers. * * To do away with stimulants would involve great intellectual loss to the community and a moral deterioration of society." Etc.—pp. [illegible].

We are further assured that "history presents many illustrations of the reformatory uses to which beer has been applied with success."—p. 18.

Such is the character of a large part of the literature on which the democrats hope to elect Grover Cleveland and Carter Harrison as the champions of free whisky.

MEETING NOTICES.

Co. B Third Ward Battalion.—All members will please meet at Third Ward head quarters next Tuesday evening and bring their uniforms with them. Important business on hand. T. S. SHIPLEY, Capt.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

October Styles Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hat Store 83 Yamhill street.

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker, formerly with Stone, Yamhill, bet 1st and 2d.

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MILLINERS AND dressmakers [illegible] The Leader.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED. MUST COME with their parents at [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

TRUNKS THE LARGEST STOCK AT [illegible]

WANTED A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT A PIANO. ALSO BOARD [illegible] wanted. CROLL & MASTERS. [illegible]

COMFORTABLE HOME LIKE ROOMS [illegible] HOME [illegible]

ANYONE GOING TO ST PAUL WILL FIND something to his interest by calling on J. F. DAVIS [illegible] Fourth st.

FOR SALE [illegible]

WANTED A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework in a family of three adults. [illegible] Jefferson.

WANTED A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]. Address M. K., care Oregonian.

$400 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN [illegible] business [illegible] care Oregonian.

FOR RENT A FIRST CLASS 8 ROOM HOUSE with modern improvements [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL. NO KNIFE [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WILLING TO WORK WISHES employment, good penman, can assist at bookkeeping. Good city reference. Address [illegible] Madison st.

FOR RENT MOST PART OF COTTAGE FOR housekeeping in healthy location; couple without children or elderly couple preferred [illegible] including water $10. Apply 408 [illegible] bet Hall and Harrison.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl; must be a good cook and willing to do general housework [illegible]; references desired. Apply south side of [illegible] between Ella and Twentieth, from 10 to 4.

SMALL FARM WANTED FROM 20 TO 80 ACRES of land not more than [illegible] miles from Portland wanted; at least 10 acres must be good bottom land suitable for hop raising. CREIGHTON & CO. [illegible] Washington st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—20 FIRST CLASS dress and cloak makers wanted immediately. A good first class operator on Domestic machine. None but experienced hands need apply at I. PIGGERS Leading Suit and Cloak House, [illegible] First st.

TWO ROOMS IN UNION BLOCK carpeted [illegible] furnished suitable for societies, reading rooms, curtains, drapes, tables, chairs, book cases, all for sale. [illegible] AGENCY.

IMPORTED SWISS, CREAM AND OTHER cheeses, new German pickles, sauer kraut, full assortment of fancy delicacies, groceries and fruits. MRS. BAUM, 80 Morrison st., bet Fourth and Fifth. Country orders solicited.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. [illegible] Fifteenth and [illegible]

$4000 WORTH OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE must be sold regardless of cost inside of thirty days. Goods in first-class order. No damaged or bankrupt stock. At No. [illegible] Front street, southwest corner Washington street. [illegible]

$1000 CASH WILL BUY A WELL ESTABLISHED restaurant, bar room and 20 beds, known as the San Francisco House at Spokane Falls, W. T. For particulars inquire of GEORGE ZIMMAYER, corner Fourth and Washington, or address Ed. [illegible], Spokane Falls, W. T.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders in the Metropolitan Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Friday Oct. 10, 1884, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a board of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented for consideration. C. P. HOGUE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRE TRACTS, EITHER separate or together, east side of the Willamette river and four miles from Jefferson street ferry in what is known as the Marysville tract, land level and nearly cleared, must be sold for cash. Apply to [illegible] at SW cor Front and Stark streets, Portland.

CARD—IT IS WITH PLEASURE THAT WE announce to the public the retirement of G. C. Rider from the management of the St. Charles restaurant. This once popular restaurant is now in the hands of experienced [illegible] and the public [illegible] first class service. There will be no more China management. [illegible] GUINEAN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between A. Cederberg, Theo. Johnson and J. Eilers as wood dealers, [illegible] Third and Yamhill and at foot of [illegible] street bridge, is this day dissolved. [illegible] retiring. The said business will be carried on by E. M. Cederberg and Alfred Cederberg, who will receive and pay all bills owing to or by said business.

HANDSOME HOUSE NEAR POSTOFFICE FOR [illegible]

Keywinding watches changed to stem winders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henrichsen & Greenberg.

CALL OR SEND FOR A CATALOGUE AND PRICE list. [illegible]

SEALY, MASON & CO.,

[illegible]

CROCKERY VS. CASH.

McCREEN sells away below First st. prices for cash. [illegible] Morrison bet Third and Fourth.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. [illegible]

GERMAN BAKERY,

145 Third street,

Between Alder and Morrison, Portland, Or.

Manufacturers of Bread, Cakes, Pies and Pastry of all Descriptions. All goods delivered free of charge.

Telephone No. [illegible]

FRANKLIN, WITTENBERG & CO., Proprietors.

WANTS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED—PARties desiring to dispose of household furniture will do well to call upon GILMAN & CO. 42 First st.

A STRANGER IN THE CITY ABOUT 30 YEARS of age wishes to correspond with some good lady. Object matrimony. This is a good opportunity for the right party and no humbug. Address STRANGER, care Oregonian office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

WANTED A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as wood carver and molder, 20 years experience in European and American cities. Gothic church work a specialty. Address ROBT. STURM, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRY goods and clothing salesman a situation as salesman, manager or traveler, country preferred. Best references. Address Salesman, care Oregonian.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a competent woman. Call on or address MRS. E. SMITH, Burton House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at Staats Zeitung, 6 Washington st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SOLICITOR WHO can give bonds; wages guaranteed. Call bet 6 and 7 P. M., room 4, N. W. cor Second and Mill.

SMART, INTELLIGENT MEN AND WOMEN of good address and business habits willing to work can obtain steady, remunerative employment by calling on F. CAMPION, [illegible] First st., room 2.

GIRLS WANTED—HAVE PLENTY OF GOOD places [illegible] commissions reduced. MRS. [illegible] cor 1st and Washington.

WANTED A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in the country. Apply at 280 Yamhill st., bet 9 and 11 A. M. Must be able and willing to work. None others need apply.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A LIVE ACTIVE MAN AS AGENT to canvass throughout the country for the following works, viz: American Orators, Ready Lawyer and Gunn's Family Physician; good pay to proper party. Apply at Occidental Publishing Co., [illegible] First st., rooms 5 and 6.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN [illegible]

[illegible]

MEN OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY TO HANdle [illegible] BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

STOVE REPAIRING AND LINING ROOFING [illegible] J. S. KINGSLEY, [illegible] cor Stark and Washington.

[illegible]

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK, CORNER FIRST AND Mill sts. New barber shop, first class barbers [illegible] hot, cold and other medicated baths [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ACME ELECTRIC BELT CURES DISease without medicine. Malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaints, lost manhood, paralysis, liver complaints and many others. At Mosedorffer's Hat Store, [illegible] Front st. Call and see it.

OREGON SHIRT & CLOTHING MFG CO.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$800 HALF INTEREST IN GOOD PAYing business [illegible]

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—ON ACcount of sickness the Albany Soda Water Works is offered for sale. The business has been established for nine years and has a monopoly of the business in five counties. Address Box [illegible], Albany, Or.

[illegible]

A GOOD SALOON BUSINESS FOR SALE [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TIVOLI THEATER.

Corner of First and Madison sts.

EDWIN STEVENS [illegible]

TO-NIGHT,

[illegible]

"THE LITTLE DUKE."

Admission 25c and 50c

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

MRS. J. HANOVER,

[illegible] THIRD ST. Portland Or.

IMPORTER OF

FINE MILLINERY,

Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments,

And all LATEST NOVELTIES.

COUNTRY ORDERS solicited.

PARISIAN SUIT HOUSE,

[illegible] First St.

[illegible] LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SUITS, CLOAKS, ULSTERS, [illegible] Also a full line of

FALL DRESS GOODS.

Dressmaking to Order a Specialty

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

RECEIVING EVERY DAY AT

Mrs. G. H. Clarke's,

IMPORTER OF FINE MILLINERY

Cor. Fourth and Columbia sts. Portland, Or.

MADAME STOUT

[illegible]

Elegant Dresses

[illegible]

Wool Dresses of any Kind	$8 to $10
Tailor made Suits	12
Silks from	$13 to 16

EDUCATIONAL.

THE NEXT SESSION

OF THE

Agricultural College

BEGINS SEPT. 15.

YOUNG MEN CAN GET APPOINTMENTS FROM their senator [illegible]

ST. HELEN'S HALL,

A Boarding and Day School for Girls,

PORTLAND, OR.

[illegible]

BISHOP MORRIS, Rector.

MISS RODNEY, Principal.

CALL FOR GAMBRINUS BEER.

The Brightest, Purest and Finest Flavored in the Market.

Brewed in Portland.

PATRONIZE HOME PRODUCTIONS

Oak Wood for Sale.

SEVERAL CAR LOADS OF DRY OAK WOOD IN lots to suit. Apply to F. M. LEAVENS, Morrison street wharf.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, 292 AND 294 Fourth st. cor Jefferson.

FOR RENT THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, ground floor, with water. Inquire JAS. YOUNG, Grocer, Third st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—GAS, BATH AND heater, private family, no other roomers. References exchanged. W. Park st. Address W., P. O. box [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. [illegible] JEFFERSON st.

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE AND IN SUITE, front and eligible, 29 Ninth, bet Salmon and Main.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. NEW building, modern improvements, all comforts of a home, board convenient, references required. NW cor Eighth and Alder.

FOR RENT NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with gas, fire, bath, suitable for gentlemen, private residence, 189 Sixth st., near postoffice. Reference required.

FOR RENT—MOST DESIRABLE FRONT rooms furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single, with baths, etc. Also housekeeping rooms, hot and cold water to each kitchen, in that elegant fire proof building cor. [illegible] st. and Columbia.

TO LET NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN DEsirable residence [illegible] at moderate price [illegible] Taylor st. [illegible] East Park.

FURNISHED ROOM AT [illegible] WEST PARK, BET Morrison and Yamhill.

FOR RENT HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms near postoffice, private family, fire, gas, bath, references exchanged. Address C., postoffice drawer [illegible]

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT MODERATE [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished [illegible] Apply corner First and Montgomery, new brick, up stairs.

LIGHT ROOMS FROM $1.50 TO $4 PER WEEK at the new three story building, No. [illegible] Third st. [illegible]

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE. ROOMS FOR rent by the day, week or month, at 250½ Second st., bet Salmon and Main.

FOR RENT A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHed rooms on first floor, bath room attached, terms reasonable. Apply No. 160 Alder, or [illegible] Park st.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS (COTTAGE) TO RENT. Apply at [illegible] Fourteenth cor N.

FOR RENT HOUSES 14 AND 16 ALDER ST. also an 8 room house and store on First st. Apply at [illegible] Washington.

HOUSE FOR RENT, A [illegible] ROOM COTTAGE WITH basement [illegible] Fifteenth st., bet N and O sts. [illegible] on street railway. Inquire at 104 cor N and Fourteenth.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

GOOD TABLE BOARD, 3 TICKETS FOR $1. three meals daily, $5 per week. MRS. LEVY, [illegible] Fourth st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A FEW MORE OF THE [illegible] MILK carrier [illegible], will sell cheap. These cans are well soldered. [illegible] HUNTER & MAYS [illegible] MILK CAN.

FOR SALE A BARBER SHOP IN A GOOD LOcation [illegible]

A MAN WITH [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] DAWSON [illegible]

FOR SALE A FLOURING MILL WILL SELL [illegible]

FOR SALE A NEW STORE AND LOT IN [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE HALF INTEREST IN FARM AND mining claim on Coeur d'Alene river. Apply at Knickerbocker lodging house, Washington st., bet Third and Fourth.

MUST BE SOLD A FEW OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL [illegible] WILLIAMS [illegible]

[illegible] COWAN.

FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE [illegible] TALBOT & GUTHRIE [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT—THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] KING CHOW [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that I will in pursuance of an order of the county court of the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, on the 2d day of Oct. 1884, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court house door of said county, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand on the day of sale, the north half and the undivided one fourth of the south half of the donation land claim of Jeremiah Dillon and wife, consisting of the fractional east half of section 20, and river lot No. 1 in section 21, in township 2 north, range 1 west, Willamette meridian, in said county and state.

JACOB CLINE,

Administrator of estate of Anthony Cline, deceased.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE—MONUMENTAL SILver Mining Co. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the [illegible] day of September 1884 an assessment (No. 17) of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the secretary at the office of the company, room No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, up stairs, cor Front and A sts., Portland, Or. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 20th day of Oct. 1884 will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction [illegible] according to law. By order of the Board of Directors. C. D. FOLGER, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1851

Hodge, Davis & Co.,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Portland, Oregon.

Diamonds!

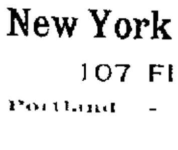
Diamonds!

Rockford R. R. Watches!

New York Jewelry Co.

107 FIRST ST.,

Portland - - - Oregon



The most economical, satisfactory and pleasant Cigar is the famous

Kicker

The Kicker is made by White Labor

[illegible] ASK FOR IT—ASK FOR IT

Wilzinski Bros. & Co.,

Manufacturers

P. O. Box 170. Portland Or

Seal Engraver, 31 First st.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. G. M. STEVE

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchan

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET PINE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, [illegible], horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular days Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR

We will sell at our salesroom No. 42 First street, [illegible]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884,

(AT 10 O'CLOCK)

The furniture of residence (sold on account of [illegible]) comprising Bedroom suits, bedding, lounges, mattresses, pillows, crockery, glassware, [illegible], dining tables, lamps, mirrors, oil cloth, [illegible] carpets, rugs, sewing machines, toilet sets, [illegible], pictures, ash bedroom suits, also two cases axes, [illegible] also merchandise.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We are instructed to sell by auction

At the Residence No. 127 A st., between [illegible] Sixth and Seventh sts.,

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 2,

At 10 A. M.

100 yds Roxbury Brussels Carpets in double parlors; Holy Pat. Bed Lounge finely upholstered; Single Lounge finely upholstered; Easy Chairs; Walnut Whatnot; Lace Curtains; 5 Heating Stoves; [illegible] ply Carpets; Walnut Hall Rack; Hall Carpet and Stair Carpets in Brussels; Hanging and Stand Lamps.

ALSO

Elegant Walnut Complete Bedroom Suits; Clipper Spring Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Toilet Sets.

ALSO

Cooking Range and Fixtures.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. HAWGOOD, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Eng. A. M. LUPFER, C. E., Lafayette College, Penn.

HAWGOOD & LUPFER,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,

Cable Building, Washington St.,

[illegible]

W[illegible] & CO., CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, [illegible] Flume and Railroad [illegible] Alder st. Portland.

W. H. BURRAGE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

Office Room 8,

S. W. corner Second and Salmon Sts.

H. W. & T. H. OGILBE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN,

Special Attention Given to City Work.

Office [illegible] Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND [illegible] agents for San Juan [illegible] Ash st.

HENRY SCHOTTE [illegible] SUCCESSOR TO W. [illegible] Portland, Or [illegible] brands.

H. [illegible] GENERAL COMMISSION MER[illegible] Front street.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] Portland, Or.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, [illegible] N. Front st., Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST [illegible] MILLER, W. H. WEST [illegible] general and dairy produce [illegible] Washington and Stark.

S. COLEMAN & CO., COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] Portland, Or.

G. COHN & BRO., 130 FRONT STREET, [illegible] produce specialty.

SIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialty wheat, flour, [illegible] N. W. cor Front and Ash [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY [illegible] farm and mill machinery [illegible] Portland, Or.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM [illegible] agricultural implements, [illegible] wagons, buggies, carriages, [illegible] engines, saw mills [illegible] specialty, rubber and leather [illegible]

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, [illegible] Threshers, [illegible] Wagons [illegible] First and Vine [illegible]

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS [illegible] All kinds of flouring mill machinery [illegible] Front street. Send for circular.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. G. M. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence 28 Yamhill street. Office in Union block.

NOTICE—DR. F. C. SMITH WILL OPEN [illegible] and Washington sts. [illegible] 10th. All kinds of dental work done [illegible]

JOS. C. SMITH, VETERINARY SURGEON [illegible] and at Mahoney's stables, 28 Taylor street.

J. N. POWELL, DENTIST,

With L. R. Cardwell.

Dental rooms 4 Dekum's Block, corner First and Washington streets.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible]

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

C. KOHN & CO., AGENCY FOR WILMERDING & Co., 44 Front st., Portland, Or.

K. SEELIG & CO., WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, 40 Front st., Portland, Or.

MANN & JORGENSEN, AGENTS FOR SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer, 28 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

HARDWARE.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG, STOVES, ranges and metals, 84 and 86 Front st., Portland, Or.

FAIRBANKS SCALES, L. H. PARKER, AGENT, 26 North Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1851, Portland, Or.

REDINGTON, WOODWARD & CO., 42 AND [illegible] North Front st., Portland, Or.

MACHINISTS.

[illegible] & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, [illegible] Brass work, doors, railings [illegible] machinery of all descriptions, [illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS to Bradley & Doherty, 106 Front, bet Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings. Store Supplies, Belting, Hose [illegible]

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

THOMAS F. JOHNSTON, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, Gas and Steam Fitter. Agent for Deane's Steam Pump. Prompt attention. [illegible] Front st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in fine cigars, 141 Front st., Portland; [illegible] Lachman & Co., San Francisco.

SHOW CASES.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 109 Front st., Portland. Country orders solicited.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. [illegible] & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, 141 Front street.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARK & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & [illegible] mill supplies a specialty. 6[illegible] North Front st.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HOFLE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS [illegible] and [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, [illegible] ware, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

OILS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., PAINTS, OILS, [illegible] Varnishes, Brushes, 42 Front st., Portland, [illegible]

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. E. SMITS, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 5 North Front st., Portland, Or.

HIMES, The Printer

HIMES, The Printer,

HIMES, The Printer,

HIMES, The Printer,

HIMES, The Printer,

HIMES, The Printer,

5 and 7 Washington street, Portland

FIRE! FIRE! F

We are now prepared to fill all orders for feed and produce.

EVERDING & FARRELL, Portland

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

[illegible]

The Oregonian in the East

[illegible] Library of Congress. [illegible] Press office. [illegible] Post and Advertiser [illegible]

CAMPAIGN WEEKLY.

[illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible] yesterday obtained a [illegible] of [illegible] from her husband J. S. [illegible]

[illegible] Wagner, Frank Gelomer, Frank Glos[illegible] Paul Eugene Hannerman were yesterday [illegible] citizenship in the state [illegible] court.

[illegible] were yesterday excused until to-morrow [illegible]

[illegible] Yesterday morning Policeman Meyers [illegible] prisoner [illegible]

[illegible] Strowbridge block [illegible] Messrs. Kerron & Ma[illegible] short time the block will be as good as [illegible]

[illegible] the state circuit court which [illegible] will be still further postponed [illegible] funeral of the Hon. [illegible] It is probable now that the hearing of [illegible] motions will be put over entirely until [illegible] Monday [illegible] ample notice will be given.

[illegible] Ross, an Indian, was brought in from [illegible] county by U. S. Marshal [illegible] charge of selling liquor to another Indian [illegible] examination before U. S. Commissioner [illegible] He denied the charge [illegible] expressed his willingness to plead guilty [illegible] will have an opportunity when Judge Deady [illegible] from the bench.

[illegible] The case of Justice E. F. Bybee, charged [illegible] with assault and battery was [illegible] justice court yesterday [illegible] peace officer of the [illegible] Mr. Bybee asked for a jury trial. The case will be heard to-morrow. Considerable stir is being made over the alleged assault [illegible] friends of Mr. Keith who recently arrived [illegible] They assert that he has been grossly outraged [illegible] circumstances.

PERSONAL

[illegible] Wm. [illegible] E. F. [illegible] Wilson of San Francisco, and Alexander [illegible] of Sacramento, representing insurance companies, arrived by the last steamer and are [illegible] at the Holton.

[illegible] General Tolman and wife, accompanied by their son Crittenden Tolman and wife [illegible] by the Northern Pacific for St. [illegible] where they will spend some time visiting [illegible] and then proceed to Iowa. Mr. Tolman [illegible] return within a month, but his family will [illegible] east till December, and will probably return by way of New Orleans and the Southern [illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible] yesterday, to arrive here to-day: [illegible] Morris, F. H. Anderson, L. A. Sherman, [illegible] Baker, W. L. Yoder, F. S. [illegible], L. I. Alexander, H. W. Carter, Henry [illegible] E. R. Phelps and wife.

[illegible] Medford last night to arrive here this [illegible] H. Loewenstein, Mrs. K. Adcock, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[illegible] to William P. Pelton, [illegible] August [illegible]

[illegible] to Edward Hunt lot 3 [illegible] addition to East Portland [illegible] $325

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Adcock [illegible] will have an opening [illegible] Fall Millinery on Wednesday, October [illegible] display some of the finest [illegible] Pacific coast.

Railroad Tickets

[illegible]

Assignee Sale

[illegible]

CITY NOTICES

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

Premature Loss of the Hair

[illegible] Burnett's Flavoring Extracts [illegible]

[illegible] Extract [illegible]

[illegible] Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, [illegible] Scott's Emulsion to those afflicted with [illegible]

J. L. Warner's Home-made Bread [illegible] Menefee & Crocker's, Third and Jefferson; [illegible] McPhelim's, Stark near Second; Alisky Baum [illegible] Fredman's Coffee House, Oak near Front; [illegible] Coffee House, Morrison and Fourth. Delivered [illegible] part of the city by orders being left at above [illegible]

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE.

[illegible] Washington street [illegible] Oysters in every style.

N AND COMMISSION.

C M STEVENS
LMAN & CO.
and Commission Merchants,
t St., bet Pine and Ash.
S of real estate furniture, general
, cattle, buggies etc. Regular sale
Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

R AUCTION SALE
—OF—
OLD FURNITURE
r salesroom No 47 First street, on
SEPTEMBER 30, 1884,
AT 10 O'CLOCK)
dence (sold on account of departure)
Bedroom suits, bedding lounges,
, crockery glassware, blankets,
, mirrors, oil cloth, brussels carpet,
machines toilet sets, iron safes,
om suits, also two cases axes, bags
ndise.
GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

L AUCTION SALE
OF
OLD FURNITURE.
instructed to sell by auction
nce No 127 A st between
h and Seventh sts,
URSDAY OCT. 2,
At 10 A. M.,
Brussels Carpets in double parlors;
Lounge finely upholstered, Easy Chairs
, Lace Curtains, 5 Heating Stoves;
alnut Hall Rack
Stair Carpets in Brussels
nd Lamps.
ALSO
t Complete Bedroom Suits
attresses, Feather Pillows,
ALSO
nd Fixtures.
GILMAN & CO Auctioneers.

CTS AND ENGINEERS.

, A M Turner C. E., La-
fayette College, Penn a.
GOOD & LUPFER
INEERS AND SURVEYORS,
ilding Washington St.,
Portland Oregon

CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEY-
Bridge and Rail-
Office 205 Alder st Portland
H BURPAGE,
INEER AND SURVEYOR
Office Room 11
er Second and Salmon Sts
& T H OGILBE,
TEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
ation Given to City Work.
insworth Blk, 3d and Oak sts.

SSION MERCHANTS.

& CO SHIP BROKERS AND
Merchants, Agents
Co. 31 Front st. Ash st.
THORN, SUCCESSOR TO W F
and Montgomery st Portland, Or.
crockery
GENERAL COMMISSION MER-
oduce
S COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
ont and D sts Portland Or.
SHIP CHANDLERY AND
N Front st., Portland, Or
T—C MILLER, W H WEST,
merchants in general dairy pro-
between Washington and Stark.
, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
Front street Portland Or
170 FRONT STREET, FARM
produce a specialty
H & CO SHIPPING AND COM-
ants, specialties wheat flour, sal-
. N W cor Front and Ash sts.

D FARM MACHINERY.

MERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY,
dealers in farm and mill machinery,
Portland Or
ELL & CO WHOLESALE FARM
nd dealers in agricultural imple-
spring wagons buggies carriages,
stationary engines saw mills and
ry a specialty, rubber and leather
& CO SOLE AGENTS FOR LUCKEYS
uper Lanton Fills The Hames
Wagons Front First Vine sts.
& CO., FLOURING MILLS EX-
kinds of flouring mill machinery,
reet, See circular

ESSIONAL CARDS.

LS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
9 Yamhill street. Office in Union
E. C SMITH WILL REOPEN HIS
Second and Washington sts on Sep-
kinds of dental work done and guar-
VETERINARY SURGEON CAN
ness stables, 28 Taylor street.
OWELL, DENTIST,
ith J. R. Cardwell
4 Dekum s Block corner First
Washington Street

LESALE GROCERS.

S, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR-
and D sts Portland Or
SHEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS
ion Merchants 54 and 56 Front st.
ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Commission Merchants, Nos.
, Portland, Or

ALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

, AGENCY FOR WILMERDING
nt st Portland, Or.
O WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
Portland, Or
GENSEN, AGENTS FOR SCHLITZ
Beer 28 N Front st., Portland, Or.

HARDWARE.

& LOEWENBERG STOVES,
etals 84 and 86 Front Portland, Or.
SCALES—L H PARKER, AGENT,
nt st Portland Or

ESALE DRUGGISTS.

IS & CO, ESTABLISHED 1854.
WOODWARD & CO. 61 AND 63
st., Portland Or

MACHINISTS.

WOLFF MACHINISTS CORNER
s.—Housework doors, railings, iron
hinery of all descriptions planing
s to order

HER AND FINDINGS.

ADLEY & CO SUCCESSORS TO
tery 109 Front, bet. Washington and
and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies,

G AND GAS FITTING.

INSTON PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
Filter Agent for Dore's Steam
Prompt attention 18 Front st.

RS AND TOBACCO.

OS. & CO WHOLESALE DEAL-
gars, 141 Front st Portland, branch
an & Co. San Francisco.

SHOW CASES.

LIN & CO, MANUFACTURERS,
ortland Country orders solicited.

KS AND VALISES.

& CO WHOLESALE DEALERS
t.

NG MACHINERY.

Y. MILL RAILWAY & MA-
en a specialty 66 North Front st.

GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

WELL & CO IMPORTERS,
t., Portland Or

SADDLERY.

SADDLERY HARNESS, HARD-
nt st Portland Or

ORS AND VARNISHES.

E & CO PAINTS OILS, COL-
Brushes 42 Front st Portland, Or.

FLAGS AND TENTS.

AIL FLAG AND TENT MAKER
nt st. Portland Or

, The Printer
, The Printer,
, The Printer,
, The Printer,
, The Printer,
The Printer,
ngton street, Portland, Or.

FIRE! FIRE!
repared to fill all Orders
ed and produce
& FARRELL, Portland.

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE	
Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily with Sunday per month	1 20
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily with Sunday per year	12 00
Sunday per year	50
Sunday and Weekly per year	4 00
The Weekly per year	2 50
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS	
Daily, per week delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND Sept 29 — 7 P M

Place of Observation	Height of Bar'm	Chng last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inch	State of Weath
Portland	29 82	—0	50	Calm	00	Cloudy
Olympia	29 76	—06	50	SW	00	Fair
Red Bluff	29 78	—06	68	NW	00	Clear
Sacramento	29 77	—03	64	W	00	Clear
Fort Canby	29 90	—03	[illegible]	NE	00	Cloudy
Mendocino	29 76	—05	50	SW	41	L. Rain
Tatoosh	29 68	00	47	S	07	Cloudy

Maximum thermometer 69 minimum 46

The Oregonian in the East.

This paper can be seen at the following places
NEW YORK CITY S C Beckwith, eastern representative of THE OREGONIAN, 48 Tribune building.
CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block and Sutherland's news agency
PHILADELPHIA—N W Ayer & Son Eighth and Chestnut sts., and Times office.
CINCINNATI—Public Library
WASHINGTON D. C.—Library of Congress.
ST PAUL—Pioneer Press office
BOSTON—Offices of Post and Advertiser
ST LOUIS—Farvin & Sons, Olive st.
PITTSBURG—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros. Hostetter & Smith.

CAMPAIGN WEEKLY.

Send a copy to your friends in the East. Enlarged to twelve pages. Three months for 50 cents

BRIEF MENTION

Christine Giles yesterday obtained a decree of divorce from her husband, J. S. Giles

Alfred Wagner was yesterday examined regarding his sanity and committed to the asylum by County Judge Stearns.

George Wager, Frank Geldner, Frank Glos and Paul Eugene Hanerman were yesterday admitted to citizenship in the state circuit court

Jurors in attendance upon the state circuit court were yesterday excused until to-morrow as there will be little or no business transacted in court to-day

Yesterday morning policeman Meyers fired two shots at a runaway prisoner, the bullets entering the bedroom window of Mrs C Ofeldt on Second street, causing her severe fright

There is a possibility that the thief Frisbie at the end of his year's imprisonment may be brought up before the United States court in which case there is a probability of his "temporary seclusion" being indefinitely extended.

The repairs to the Strowbridge block, corner of Second and Yamhill streets, have progressed so far that Messrs. Kerron & Macbeth have been obliged to remove the remainder of their stock. In a short time the block will be as good as new

Motion day in the state circuit court which was postponed over yesterday on account of the Huron case, will be still further postponed to-day on account of the funeral of the Hon Jos S Smith. It is probable now that the hearing of pending motions will be put over entirely until next Monday, but if the court should decide otherwise ample notice will be given

Jack Ross, an Indian, was brought in from Toledo, Benton county, by U S Marshal Pygall, on a charge of selling liquor to another Indian, of the female persuasion, Emma Cushman. Jack had an examination before U S Commissioner Paul R. Deady. He denied the charge, but expressed his willingness to plead guilty. He will have an opportunity when Judge Deady returns from the beach

The case of Justice R E Bybee, charged by Frank M Keith with assault and battery, was called in Justice Greene's court yesterday. To relieve his brother peace officer of the unpleasant position, Mr Bybee asked for a jury trial, and the case will be heard to-morrow. Considerable stir is being made over the alleged assault by the friends of Mr Keith, who recently arrived here. They assert that he has been grossly outraged, while Bybee's friends claim he did no more than any other father should have done under like circumstances

PERSONAL

Messrs Wm L Chalmers, F F Potter and B. Wilson of San Francisco, and Alexander Wilson of Sacramento, representing insurance companies, arrived by the last steamer and are stopping at the Holton

Surveyor General Tolman and wife, accompanied by their son Crittenden Tolman and wife, leave to-morrow by the Northern Pacific for St Paul, where they will spend some time visiting friends, and then proceed to Iowa. Mr Tolman will return within a month, but his family will remain east till December, and will probably return by way of New Orleans and the Southern Pacific.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Heron yesterday, to arrive here to-day: R. Morris, E. R. Anderson, L. A. Sherman, W. Baker, V Hyde Baker, W L. Yoder, F S Osborne, L. Alexander, H W Carter, Henry ... E. R. Phelps and wife.

Passed Medford last night to arrive here this afternoon: H. Loewenstein, Mrs. K. Adcock, San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

DEEDS.

Othello Yaw and wife to William P Pelton, 60 acres of land in S 33, T 1 N, R. 3 E., August —$500.

J. W Kern and wife to Edward Hunt, lot 8, block C, in Kern's addition to East Portland July 22—$225

Everybody takes coffee at the Bon Ton Coffee House 8 North First. H Grelle Proprietor

Stove repairing and lining roofing and general job work. J S Kingsley 60 Second street between Stark and Washington

The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the short line to all eastern points, and it runs the finest dining and sleeping cars in the world

Ladies, Mrs. Adcock 231 First st will have an opening of Fall Millinery on Wednesday October 1 and following days, and she will display some of the finest goods ever imported to the Pacific coast

Railroad Tickets.

Tickets to all points east over the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Short Line for sale only by A. L. ..., ticket agent O R & N Co. ... and only regular coupon ticket agents in this city.

Assignee Sale.

The entire stock of dry goods, fancy goods, millinery ladies' misses' and children's shoes, men's and boys' clothing furnishing goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc., must be sold within the next thirty days regardless of cost. New York Store Fourth and I streets, East Portland. R. GOLDSMITH Assignee.

CITY NOTICES

Prentice's Music Store

Go to Keith's for oysters

Domestic Sewing Machines, 67 Morrison st

Cardwell's Boat House south side of Stark

Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters No 39 Stark st. Every man an artist.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder

Take that broken sewing machine to Bailey. He can fix it. 63 Morrison street near Fourth

For a fine cigar call on John Finnen First st. Finest smokers articles. Fine line of walking canes

Quaker lumps, cocoanut taffy molasses chewing peppermints, peanut taffy and chewing creams. ..., corner of Fourth and Morrison streets.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third street, Portland Or. General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household. Dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Uncle Myers, formerly of First street, has removed to ... Alder street owing to the hard times quantities of unredeemed pledges have accumulated which can be bought for ... on the dollar at the great Oregon money lenders, 12 Alder street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Premature Loss of the Hair

May be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength

Pond's Extract. Its sale extends to every portion of the country. There is only one genuine Pond's Extract. For Pains and Inflammations

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, as a Remedy for Consumption. Dr J. PRATT, Montello Wisconsin, says "After a thorough test of over two years I unhesitatingly recommend Scott's Emulsion to those afflicted with consumption"

Mrs. J. L. Warner's Home-made Bread is kept at Meacham & Crocker's Third and Jefferson; McPhelim's, Stark, near Second; Alisky's Bakery, Frelman's Coffee House, Oak, near Front, and Coffee House, Morrison and Fourth. Delivered to any part of the city by orders being left at above places.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THAT MISSING VALISE.—The case of Ben Gale, the colored porter of the Esmond hotel, who was charged with stealing a valise belonging to Samuel Coulter on the night of the fire, came up for trial. Mr Coulter testified that he had given his valise to Gale to take to a place of safety, and it had not been returned. He could not recollect any other particulars, and on cross-examination his memory was very faulty. Another employe of the hotel testified to seeing the valise in Gale's possession, and said Gale told him he had given the valise to a fireman with a big figure "2" on his hat. When Gale took the valise out of the room he carried it to the edge of the awning and came back in less than two minutes. Mr Coulter, said this witness, did not know and was not present when the valise was handed out of the room by the colored porter. Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing definite as to the missing valise was ascertained. Gale, it would appear, was passing different articles out of the room to another man, who passed them to some one who handed them down to a man who carried them across the street to a "place of safety." There was some dispute about the valise, one party claiming that it had straps and others that it had none. Louis Eppinger testified to the confidence he had in the honesty of Gale, who it appears was up once before on a somewhat similar charge. The matter was taken under advisement by the court.

CORPSE DISCOVERED.—Word was left at the coroner's office yesterday that there was a horrible stench evidently proceeding from human remains out beyond Summit station, near the line of the railroad. A team was immediately hitched up, and the coroner and an assistant started out in the rain to hunt for the defunct. After "getting on the scent" they trailed it through the brush and the tangled fern, and were at length rewarded by finding a body in an advanced stage of decomposition. Several reporters had heard of the starting out of the expedition, and kept a bright lookout for its return. Immediately on the arrival of the coroner he was interviewed, but it seemed difficult to obtain any definite information from him in regard to the matter. He had a ready answer for every question, but somehow his answers did not materialize. After much trouble it was found that the remains were those of a horse. The coroner will hardly go out merely on the scent of a case again.

COMPARISON OF PRICES.—It is the prevailing idea here that living is much cheaper at the east than here in Portland. From the market reports in a late New York exchange, the following prices are taken, which would seem to indicate that this idea is erroneous. "Prime roasts of beef, 22 cents porter house roasts and steaks, 30 cents sirloin steak, 22 cents, filet of beef, 60 cents, corned beef, 12 cents loin of veal 28 cents leg of veal, 22 cents veal cutlets 38 cents mutton, hind quarter, 16 cents fore quarter, 12 cents, fresh caught salmon, 35 cents. Prices have advanced, but the transportation is so dear that the traffic for the present is unsatisfactory. Smelts are arriving in prime condition costing 25 cents a pound. Partridges cost $1 50 pair grouse, $1 25 per pair," woodcock, $1 each mallard duck, $1 25 per pair. From a comparison of these prices with those ruling in this market, it would seem that living must be considerably cheaper here than in New York, where wages are less than here.

DAMAGED WHEAT.—The rains have now fairly set in, and the grain standing out may be given up for lost. One would hardly suppose that there was any grain yet in the shock, but from parties coming in over the O & C R R it is learned that there are quite a number of fields still standing and as a man remarked "If the rain held off till Christmas there would still be some people who had not finished their harvesting." Considerable of the grain damaged by the last rain storm was saved in a condition to be used as seed or feed, but that which is now out may be considered as done for. It is well to look on the bright side of things, and people who have not met with any serious loss from rain may be consoled to know that one farmer is of opinion that the benefit which will accrue next year from early seeding, rendered possible by early rain, will exceed the loss suffered this year. Those who have been so unfortunate as to lose heavily will not be able to see them in that light.

MILITIA COMPANY PREPARING.—The various military companies in this city and vicinity are looking forward with considerable interest to the competitive drill, which is to take place at the Mechanics' fair on the 10th of October. Company G and the Emmet Guard will enter, and probably a company from Salem, and it is expected one from Seattle. Other companies have the matter under consideration also. Citizens are contributing to a purse, which is to be given in addition to the prizes offered by the Fair Association. Preliminary arrangements are under way for a grand military regimental ball, to be given on or about Thanksgiving. The matter is in competent hands, and the intention is to make it *the* ball of the season. So fall in boys, learn your goose step and all other steps, and be ready to do honor to the occasion

FERRYBOAT TRIAL TRIP.—Yesterday forenoon the new boat of the Stark-street Ferry Company got up steam, and the machinery all being in working order, made a trial trip by running up and down the river along the city front. Everything worked admirably, and the boat itself was capable of being handled as easily as one could wish. She was afterward tied up at the foot of M street, on the East Portland side, where the aprons are now being fastened on. These are thirty-three feet wide where they run up on the pontoon, and no one need ever be afraid of driving off the boat into the river from one of these aprons. It will probably be two weeks yet before the new boat is placed upon the cable

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—Lee Sang, the Chinese highbinder convicted of the murder of his countryman, Wong Bing, was again brought into the state circuit court yesterday to receive his death sentence. The prisoner had not fully understood the result of his trial, and expected only to go to the penitentiary. When Judge Smith sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, November 7, all his courage failed him and he cried like a child. Later in the day he showed something like stoicism and said it was all right. He had just as soon die, he said, by and by he would come back again

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—A dispatch was received yesterday from Kalama from the master of the steamer Joseph Kellogg, stating that the boat had sunk to her deck at the mouth of the Cowlitz, and asking the Toledo to come to her assistance. It is likely that she struck a snag during the fog that prevailed yesterday morning, stove a hole in her bottom and filled. The boat is strong and well bulkheaded, and it is not probable that she is more than slightly damaged. The Toledo left at 2 30 P M, first having provided herself with extra pumps and siphons

HONORED BY FORMER ASSOCIATES.—A meeting of the bar association of Portland has been called for half past 9 o'clock this morning, in the state circuit court room to take action in regard to the death of Hon Joseph S Smith. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased and of condolence with his family will undoubtedly be drafted, and it is probable the members of the association will decide to attend the funeral in a body. Court will also adjourn for the day out of respect

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Miss Virginia Goodwin, a graduate of Napa ladies' seminary, California, and of excellent elocutionary ability, has accepted the position of teacher of elocution in the State Normal school for this session. The State Normal school is located at Monmouth and is under the successful management of President D T Stanley, with an able corps of teachers. Its increasing reputation is drawing students from various sections

LEG BROKEN.—While the workmen employed in plastering the rooms in the second story of H W Corbett's building, at the corner of Third and Morrison streets, were arranging a scaffolding yesterday afternoon, one of the trestles supporting it gave way, and a falling plank struck Martin Burke on the leg, fracturing the bone. He was sent to his residence on Sixteenth street in a hack, and a physician summoned.

ATTEMPTED DESERTION.—While Policeman Myers was out with a half dozen prisoners working them on the street yesterday, one, a towheaded, black-eyed sailor boy, attempted to desert, but was brought to and made fast to a tree till the party were ready to go home to the jail. In regard to the anomaly of tow head and black eyes it may be explained the fellow's eyes were blacked by some other fellow just before he went into the jail

FREE KINDERGARTEN.—Mrs. Dr G H Atkinson plans with others to start a free kindergarten at an early date in connection with Plymouth church. This is a very important and much needed enterprise. It is desirable for every church to engage in it, so that its benefits may be enjoyed by all the little children. "Prevention is better than cure."

TABLEAUX.—The young people of the First Congregational church are preparing some tableaux to be given in connection with the handkerchief social, which is to be held on the 6th of October.

ot.
ine,
83,
ocu-
07g
lish
793
ons,
e ot
ngs
in
to

Resurrected

WITH

Greater Vigor and More Defiant B

THAN EVER!

THE

[illegible]

ISTORE,

Under the Proprietorship of

RAILROAD MATTERS.—Mr A. L Stokes, general freight and passenger agent of the O R & N Co, returned from the east yesterday. From what he could gather, he is of opinion that the Northern Pacific would yet lease the O. R. & N roads. Relative to transcontinental rates for the coming year, Mr Stokes had nothing to report in addition to what has been published in THE OREGONIAN's dispatches, except that the southern lines had agreed to restore tariff rates on and after October 1. While these rates have not been openly cut, several of the Southern Pacific's eastern connections have been giving shippers a rebate for the past two months some times as high as 35 per cent, and a few Portland houses having San Francisco connections took advantage of it. This cutting will cease to-morrow

MORE TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Northern Pacific Terminal Company will commence work to-morrow on a six-stall round house for the Northern Pacific, to be located in Couch lake, back of the Kalama freight house, and immediately south of the N street bridge. There will also be built a tank of 50,000 gallons capacity, and a trestle in the lake, about 500 feet long, connecting the freight depot with the west side road. The improvements will cost about $20,000. With trains running from G street to the Sound, and the work mentioned above in progress, the dullness which has prevailed along North Front street below the Clarendon for six months will be broken—let it be hoped for all time

JUST MISSED A BURGLAR.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman Nash going his rounds, noticed a man bending over the safe of the meat market, corner Fourth and B. Supposing it to be the proprietor, Nash stopped and remarked, "You're up late to-night." There was no response, and the man without raising his head slowly backed out of a side door and then started down a dark passage-way between the buildings at a run. Nash followed at equal pace but coming to a step-off which he could not see, fell and came near dislocating his cervical vertebrae. Before he could recover his footing, the burglar had obtained too much of a start and the officer gave up the chase

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On Sunday morning the new Baptist church at Mt Tabor was dedicated, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev J Q A Henry of this city. The edifice was crowded to the utmost capacity by the congregation, augmented by visitors from Portland and East Portland. Cost of the building and lot was $1770, toward which $1177 had been subscribed. Mr Henry made a strong appeal to the congregation to wipe out the debt, and $425 was raised, leaving only $120 to be provided for

COMPLAIN OF BRUTAL TREATMENT.—Four sailors from the British bark Cyprus, which has just arrived here, were yesterday hunting for a lawyer, to commence a suit against their captain for brutal and inhuman treatment. One of them had marks on his wrists, caused, as he said, by having been triced up, and all seemed to think that they had good cause for complaint as to the manner in which they had been treated

DELAYED ONE DAY.—The steamship Ancon, which was to have sailed for Alaska last night, will not leave until this evening. She brought up from San Francisco about 300 tons of machinery for the new 120-stamp mill on Douglas island. All remaining available space will be taken up with general merchandise and lumber from this port, but she will take all offerings, leaving nothing for the ship next month

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE NORTH END.—This evening the republicans of the north end of the city will hold a meeting in Watson's hall, and will be addressed by Judge D W Welty and Mr Alex Bernstein. There are lots of Blaine men among the industrious people of the extreme end of Couch, and they propose to have a rousing rally to-night

THE KALAMA BRANCH.—Opening of the Northern Pacific from here to Kalama has been postponed again. Freight trains will be put on next Friday, the 3d proximo, but passenger trains will probably not be running before the 10th

Significance of Rings.

Brooklyn Eagle.

It is understood that a gentleman who desires to marry wears a plain or chased gold ring upon the first finger of the left or heart hand. When he becomes engaged the ring passes to the second finger. After marriage it passes to the third finger. If, however, the gentleman desires his lady friends to clearly understand that he is not "in the market" and does not wish to marry at all, he wears the signet upon his little finger. This will inform all ladies that he is beyond reach. With the ladies a plain or chased gold ring on the little finger of the left hand indicates "not engaged" or ready for an offer. When engaged the ring passes to the third finger of the right hand. When married the third finger of the left hand receives the ring. When a young lady desires to defy all suitors she places rings—one on the first and one on the fourth finger. A writer on the subject of rings says "Though the ring of gold has long been looked upon as a necessity in the marriage ceremony, it is by no means indispensable, and civil marriages may be contracted without it. The Puritans abolished the ring, or, rather tried to do so. They looked upon its use as superstitious and of heathen origin, but the ladies of that persuasion have shown a decided preference for its continuance on account of the invidious position in which a married lady might be placed for the want of it. Wedding rings are placed on the left hand to typify obedience. The converse is probably the reason why the engagement band is placed on the third right hand finger of a fiancee, who still possesses a large amount of freedom, and frequently exercises her power in an arbitrary manner."

Interrupting Worship.

St Louis Globe-Democrat

The colored congregation at Eighth and Christy avenue had a rather unpleasant experience during worship last Sunday morning. Two months ago, it seems, the pastor was induced to buy an $18 bible on the instalment plan. He paid $1 down, and the remaining $17 were to be paid in as many months, or at the rate of $1 a month. When time came for the first payment the ready gentleman had not the ready cash and the collector was told to call around again. He kept calling, so the story goes, until he got very tired. Then he made up his mind to get back his bible. In pursuance of a carefully-devised plan of procedure, the collector, Mr Herman Fischer, appeared in the church on Sunday morning just as the preacher was entering the pulpit. He asked for his money, but the preacher didn't have it. He asked for his bible and the preacher said he couldn't have it—it was in the house of God, and the collector should be ashamed of himself for coming into the sanctified presence on such an unholy mission as the collection of $1 or $17 either. The collector didn't seem to care, however. He reached for a cracker box or something of that kind in which the bible was concealed under a piece of bagging, and he drew the book forth. The pastor got one end of it and the collector the other. Two stout colored brethren hurried to his rescue, but Mr Fischer succeeded in gaining possession of his book, which he carried away triumphantly, while the pastor anathematized, the brethren threatened and the sisters shrieked at him. After his departure the ceremonies were resumed, but the meeting was not quite as ornamental as it might have been had that big $18 bible been left on the pastor's desk by Messrs Baird & Dillon's collector

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.—It would appear from a statement in the *Evening Telegram* of the 26th inst in regard to the sale of Kaner's German Bakery on First street that A. A. Franklin formerly of the firm of Kaner & Franklin, had bought into the above-named establishment. But such is not the case. Mr A. A. Franklin wishes to inform his many friends and patrons that he is in no way interested in any but the old German Bakery, No. 145 Third street, between Morrison and Alder where he is always pleased to receive his friends

I will continue the publication of the *Tivoli Spotlight*, notwithstanding another party intends issuing a pretended copy of the *Tivoli Spotlight*. The name of the paper is my property.

C W RAMOS

SALMON AND FRUIT.

What Figure the Railroads Cut in the Price of these Products

Several Ex Parte Statements on this Important Question Answered. Transportation Companies do not Get It All

The following special dispatch from New York was published in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN of the 28th

Fish Commissioner Blackford said to a reporter this morning: "We could sell 2000 pounds of Oregon salmon a day if it were not for excessive freight charges on the Pacific coast. The fish now in market are steel head salmon. We received twelve boxes to-day, containing 1500 pounds of fish. Freight charges, by express, are 13 cents per pound, they cost 5 cents per pound in Oregon, and sell here for 16 to 17 cents. Big profit, isn't it? We shall be compelled to stop ordering Oregon salmon very soon if we do not get more reasonable rates."

In order to learn the exact status of the salmon trade, what the salmon cost taken from the water, and what it costs to land them in New York, an OREGONIAN reporter was detailed yesterday to investigate the matter, particularly with reference to the statement of Mr Blackford. Answering inquiries as to the position of the Northern Pacific Express Co., Mr H H Browning, assistant superintendent, gave the following interesting history of the company's experience in the salmon traffic, which six months ago was an untried experiment.

WHAT THE EXPRESS COMPANY RECEIVES

Said Mr Browning: The original rate on salmon to New York was $11 50 per 100 net weight. But to get the freight on 100 pounds of salmon we carried the ice and the box free, so that we had to transport about 220 pounds for 100 pounds' tariff. After that we made a rate of $11 per hundred, net weight, and 20 per cent added.

Then came the salmon season proper, and something had to be done to introduce the Columbia river Chinook salmon to the east. Sacramento river fish were being shipped to New York and were vigorously pushed on the markets, the Central Pacific fostering the enterprise with low rates. If the Chinook salmon were to have recognition, not from rich epicures, but from the great army of fish consumers on the Atlantic seaboard, they had to be sold at prices within the reach of the medium classes. So Mr W J Footner, superintendent of the Northern Pacific express, made a rate of $6 per hundred to St Paul, knowing that it was too low and the company would actually lose money, but the principal object for which the cut was made, viz creating a demand for Chinook salmon, was attained.

We could not control rates east of St. Paul. The tariff from St Paul to New York was $4 and shippers had to pay for ice. We furnished ice free from the railroad company's houses all along the line, hence our rate for a haul of 2000 miles was no more than the eastern express companies' for 1200 miles. The freight from Portland to New York during the height of the season was ten cents a pound, and the company lost money, as it knew in advance it would. With what we had to pay the O R & N under the traffic contract and the cost of ice, there were fully 2½ cents a pound for the haul of over 1900 miles.

On the first of September we made a rate of $3 per hundred from Portland to St Paul net weight, with 20 per cent added and $2 50 from Celilo. The rate now from St Paul to New York is $3.75. For the past six or seven weeks all the shipments have been from the Celilo fishery, which furnishes the catch to dealers at two cents per pound. Transportation is twelve cents per pound. I think the reason for Mr Blackford's complaint is that the dealers are dissatisfied because the profits at this time are two cents less a pound than they used to be.

HOW ONE MAN MAKES MONEY ON SALMON.

Said a prominent fish dealer: The salmon, after express charges out have been paid, is too expensive a fish to be thrown on any market which is glutted. Mr Booth of Chicago has the safest way of handling the fish. As soon as they arrive in Chicago he puts them in his freezing house, where they can be kept in perfect condition for a year if necessary. Whenever there is a scarcity of fish he takes them out and gets a good round price for them. He has a large quantity of Chinook salmon in the freezing house now, and when the lakes have frozen over, and rich people want fish, he will sell the salmon for fifty cents a pound.

O & C FREIGHT CHARGES ON FRUIT.

Last week the owner of a large vineyard in Jackson county came to the city to see what arrangements he could make about disposing of his crop of grapes. When he had finished his rounds he stated to a reporter of this paper that he would not be able to ship his product here at a profit, because, boxes, drayage and freight ate up all the margin. This question was also investigated by a representative of this paper, and on the basis that the man told the truth, the conclusion was arrived at that it costs a great deal more to raise grapes in Jackson county than it does in California

On the 22d of July last the Oregon and California railroad issued a circular fixing a special rate on green fruit from all points on the east side division. The rate from Ashland, in car load lots, is 30 cents per 100, and in quantities less than a car load is 40 cents per 100. This is dead weight. The tariff from San Francisco to Portland by steamer, is $6 per ton, measurement. To this there is to be added 25 cents per ton primage and 30 cents wharfage. But 2000 pounds of grapes measure two and one-half tons so the rate is nearly $16 97 per ton, or four-fifths of a cent per pound, and no one has ever heard any loud complaint at excessive freight charges. The rate from Jacksonville is $8 per ton, in small shipments, or less than half as much as from San Francisco, and there is to be deducted from this rate 40 cents per ton, because the railroad company delivers freight to any warehouse in the city free. In car-load lots the rate is $6 per ton, with 40 cents to be deducted

"But where can you dispose of a car-load of grapes in one day?" asked a dealer who is down on the railroad. It may be answered that steamers from San Francisco for the past six weeks have averaged from twenty-five to thirty tons of grapes (measurement), or eight to twelve tons dead weight. And there is always a rush for the fruit when it arrives. If one dealer's truck happens to get a load five minutes earlier than the rest, a howl is set up at the freight clerk for showing favoritism. The Oregon, which arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, brought 800 twenty-pound boxes of grapes—just eight tons dead weight, and this is as little as any steamer has brought recently, as the grape season is waning

The price of grapes in the San Francisco market now varies from three to four and one-half cents per pound, according to quality, and they are retailed here at from six to eight cents. With one day's less travel and no exposure to the elements, Jackson county grapes should certainly arrive here in better condition than the California product. The freight and drayage at this end, even in small lots, is less than half a cent a pound, and in carload lots, not a third of a cent. That the grapes of Rogue river valley are not sold in this market must be ascribed to some other cause than excessive railroad charges

A Rare Opportunity.

Dr Mintie, the celebrated specialist of San Francisco, is now in Portland for a week or ten days. The doctor is a thoroughly educated medical gentleman and is known all over the Pacific coast as having performed remarkable cures in his line of practice. This will be a rare opportunity to consult the great specialist right in our own midst. See advertisement on eighth page.

MINISTERS' MEETING.—A number of the clergy of Portland have requested the undersigned to invite the ministers of this city to meet in the chapel of the Y M C A on Monday next at 11 o'clock to consider the subject of reorganizing the Ministerial Association. A. L. LINDSLEY.

The Truth About La Camas.

[illegible]

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc. entirely cured by the use of

USE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER AND KIDNEY REGULATOR

THE EAST SIDE

PRESBYTERIAN S. S CONVENTION.

The preliminary meeting of the Sunday-school convention of the Presbytery of Oregon, held in the Presbyterian church of East Portland last evening, was well attended and much interest taken in the exercises. Rev E R. Murgatroyd, chairman of the committee of Presbytery on Sunday-schools, presided. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, which were followed by an able address by A. L. Lindsley, D D, on "The Relation of the Sunday-school to the Church." Some twenty minutes were then devoted to the discussion of this question by the ministers and lay delegates present. Rev E. J. Thompson of Salem, who was assigned a place on the programme, was unavoidably absent.

The convention will reassemble to-day, and hold two sessions—from 8 30 to 11 A. M., and from 2 to 4 30 P. M

This evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, will convene the Presbytery of Oregon, E W Garner of Astoria, delivering the opening sermon

Only about one-half the ministers and delegates were present at the meeting last evening, but the remainder will arrive to-day, and the meetings to-day are expected to be of unusual interest and benefit

NOTES

Thos B Welch is slowly improving

Jim Cameron, the horse thief, has succeeded so far in escaping arrest

The weather conspired with the Jewish holiday to make yesterday an extremely dull day.

A snow storm occurred here Monday morning at a quarter before 3 o'clock and lasted fifteen minutes. It consisted of large soft flakes, which melted upon reaching the ground.

A public meeting will take place this evening at the hall on Russell street, Albina, under the auspices of the Blaine and Logan club, and will be addressed by E. J Dalliuns and others

A gallon oil measure was stolen from the front of the gas works Saturday night. A barrel of crude oil stood close by, but whether it was filled from this before being taken can't be told

A lyceum was organized in connection with the M E church Saturday evening, the following being the officers selected: Pres., Leander Wells, Vice Pres., Miss Emma Banks Sec., Irving Burk Cor Sec., Miss L Hines, Treas., Miss Effie Owens. Thirty-five persons signed the roll of membership. A short programme of musical and literary exercises preceded the organization, followed by a brief address by Rev S P Wilson, the pastor

The Language of Diplomacy.

London Telegraph

It will be remembered that Prince Bismarck once threatened to bring about the substitution of German for French as the language of diplomacy. Had the change been effected, it would probably have been received with satisfaction in the United States—for out of Louisiana, German is there much more commonly known than French—while some diplomatic envoys they have sent to Europe have occasionally manifested a painful ignorance of the Gallic tongue. The German chancellor, it is reported, did on a notable occasion attempt, with more downrightness than good taste, to give effect to his scheme for supplanting French by German. At his historic interview with M. Jules Favre after Sedan in 1870—an interview which took place at the Baron de Rothschild's Chateau at Ferrieres—the victorious Reichskanzler furnished the representative of beaten France with a list of conditions drawn up in German, a language of which his intellectual interlocutor knew not one word. If the story be true, it stands to reason that Prince Bismarck must, concurrently, have given M. Favre a "viva voce" French translation of the terms imposed by Germany on France, since it is on record that when the Frenchman protested against the harshness of the demands, the prince airily replied, in French: "*Cherchons une autre combinaison*"—Let us try to come to another arrangement. In after years the chancellor seems to have become less rigid in his notions as to what the language of diplomacy should be, since he made no objection to Lord Beaconsfield opening the proceedings of the Berlin conference by a speech in English

Excursion to Mount Angel

Next Sunday, October 5, an excursion train will start from the East Portland station on I street at 8 o'clock A M, sharp to the Benedictine monastery at Mount Angel where a free concert will be given. Round trip $2 50. Meals will be furnished at 25 cents. As there is only a limited amount of tickets to be sold, any one wishing to make use of this rare opportunity of having an enjoyable time will do well to call at the following stores for tickets at once: Joseph Wagner, 81 Washington street, and John Donnerberg, 129 Fourth street

I do not want it told that fifty Jersey cows are more valuable than were fifty negroes, for if you tell this the Yankees might take a notion to come down and free the cows.—*Georgia Planter*

Protected.

We do not allude to our above illustration, but we wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that these are HARD TIMES, and as it has been our aim always to cater to the wants of the general public, we announce for this week our

Great Mark-Down Sale.

We mean by this that we have MARKED DOWN OUR PRICES SO LOW that we distinctly wish it understood that WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD by any clothing house.

Our inducements in Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Furnishing Goods, etc., have never before been equaled. We purchase our entire stock East for cash, and can give greater bargains than you can get elsewhere.

All we ask is a call to convince those who have never been in our store before, and to show them that our quality of CLOTHING, HATS, etc., is far superior to the goods sold by the general trade in this city.

Our goods are made by us for first-class trade, and we guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction, or money refunded.

We ask all in need of goods in our line to call on us.

BRING YOUR CASH

And you will get more than value for it.

CLOTHIERS, AND HATTERS
COR FIRST & MORRISON STS

TELEPHONE [illegible]

Fir, $3.50. Ash, $4.50. Oak, $5.50

JACKSON & CO.,

Front st bet. Ainsworth Dock and Engine House.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

IMPERIAL & EXPORT

CHAMPAGNE BEER,

—OF THE—

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

FLECKENSTEIN & MAYER ... ...Sole Agents for Northwest Coast.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Fine Grades of Underwear.

Finest White Saxony Wool Shirts and Drawers	$1 50
These are good value for $2 50	
Red Medicated Cashmere Shirts and Drawers	1 50
Manufacturer's price is $24 per dozen	
Scarlet Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers	1 50
Less than cost of material	
Excelsior Canton Flannel Goods at	50
Superfine Canton Flannel handsomely finished	75
Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers	50

A FULL LINE OF
FINISHED UNDERWEAR
STRIPED UNDERWEAR
CLOSING OUT THE LINE

Space will be occupied by a different line of goods Nov. first.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

Great Sale Still Continues

Embroideries,
Laces,
Kid Gloves.

We have also on counters some special drives in

Firstclass Silk Ribbons,

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

162 First St., 10 and 12 Morrison.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

50 Styles Doll Carriages

OPENED THIS WEEK.

HANDSOME WICKER DOLL CARRIAGES

75 Cts.

NEW VELOCIPEDES.

Velocipedes for Boys 10 years old, $3 00

Sold last season at $6.

Big Velocipedes for Big Boys, $3 75.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

FINE WAX DOLLS, 18 inches long, 25c
BIG WAX DOLLS, 24 inches long, 50c

[illegible] STYLES OF DOLLS

To select from at the

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

PAPER DOLLS. PAPER DOLLS.

SPECIALTIES
IN
WORK BASKETS, TOILET CASES,
BISQUE FIGURES.

OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT

Still continues a great attraction. There never has been shown here before such an assortment of Books.

Prices Less than Half Usual Rates.

SCRAP ALBUMS, entirely new designs.

Autograph Albums.

Expressions of surprise from all sides at our low prices. EVERYBODY BUYS

DEALERS

Do not fail to visit our

WHOLESALE DEPARTM'T.

Upper floors of our Morrison st. building.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

FOR THE Presidential Campaign.

Three Months for Fifty Cents.
5 " " $3.00

Send Postal Note for Fifty Cents

—FOR THE—

TWELVE-PAGE WEEKLY OREGONIAN

FOR THREE MONTHS.

Subscriptions for the Campaign will be received up to August 31, and will run three months from date of entry. This WILL COVER THE ENTIRE CAMPAIGN.

A fair and impartial report of the news will be given on both sides.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be remitted direct by Postal Order or paid to any agent. Address

Oregonian Publishing Co.,

Portland, Oregon.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each month from one to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO Boston Mass.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, etc. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1; by mail $1 20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO Agents Portland, Or

TOWNE

THE LEADING

Photographer,

First and Morrison.

FURNITURE
Wall Paper, Carpets
G. SHINDLER & CO.
PORTLAND
OR.

Snow Flake

Is an elegant article for nourishing and whitening the skin, for concealing freckles and disfigurations, removing tan and sunburn, it cannot be excelled. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured and sold by

JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists,

Cor. Morrison and Second Sts., Portland.

Dr. C.E. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 109 First St.

WM. GARDNER & CO.,

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

HOT WATER HEATING A SPECIALTY.

Corner Third and Alder streets, Portland.

HER BONNET

When the meeting-bells began to toll
And pious folks began to pass,
She deftly tied her bonnet on
The little sober meeting lass,
And in her neat white curtained room, before her tiny looking glass.

So nicely round her lady-cheeks
She smoothed her bands of glossy hair,
And innocently wondered if
Her bonnet did not make her fair;
Then sternly chid her foolish heart for harboring such fancies there.

So square she tied the satin strings
And set the bows beneath her chin;
Then smiled to see how sweet she looked,
Then thought her vanity a sin,
And he must put such thoughts away before the sermon should begin.

But sitting 'neath the preached Word
[illegible] her father's pew
[illegible]
Yes, all the [illegible] through
About its pretty bows and buds which [illegible] than the text she knew.

[illegible] sitting there with peaceful face
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Only that her pretty bonnet kept away the [illegible]

The Century

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

"The gentleman on the left, Kate—Do you know him? He has looked frequently toward you."

"Has he?"

"Who is it?"

"I cannot tell. I have not seen him."

"Suppose you look?"

"I prefer not. I came to see the play. Is not Helen Faucet superb?"

"So so. I wish you would tell me who that gentleman on the left is. I am sure he knows you, and he is strikingly handsome."

"At present the stage interests me. Besides, if men are rude enough to stare at strangers there is no occasion for us to imitate them."

"Your ladyship has no curiosity?"

"Not any. I exhausted it some time ago."

Her ladyship was not telling the truth. She was intensely curious, but it pleased her at the time to pique the Honorable Selina [illegible]. That strange sympathy that makes us instantly conscious of a familiar glance even in a crowded building had solicited her regard just as Selina had advised her of it. If she had not been asked to look toward him she would probably have done so, but [illegible] she resolutely avoided any movement in that direction.

The play finished in a tumult of applause. Lady Kate Talbot, forgetting everything in her excitement and as she stood up flushed and trembling, she inadvertently turned toward the left. Instantly she recognized the person with whom she ought to have been familiar enough.

The gentleman bowed with an extreme respect. Lady Kate acknowledged the courtesy in a manner too full of astonishment to be altogether gracious, and the elaborate politeness of the recognition was not softened by a glance implying a more tender intimacy than that of mere acquaintance.

My lady was silent all the way home, and for some reason Selina was not disposed to interrupt her reverie. It did not seem to be an unpleasant one. Kate's face had a bright flush on it, and her eyes held in them a light—a light that resembled what Selina would have called hope and love, if my lady had not been already married, and her destiny apparently settled.

"Selina, when you have got rid of all that lace and satin come to my room. I have something to say to you."

Selina nodded pleasantly. She was sure it concerned the gentleman on the left. She [illegible] affairs of her own [illegible] at present [illegible] literary [illegible] went [illegible] A little bit of romance, anything [illegible] especially if connected with the [illegible] things the most interesting.

[illegible]

"Kate!"

[illegible] at the end of the world."

"He is now [illegible] I have not seen him before."

"Where is he staying, then?"

"I presume in the left wing of the mansion. [illegible] there are more [illegible] tonight. [illegible] there."

[illegible]

[illegible] embarrassed in [illegible] Then my father told me that it [illegible] for the good of both houses [illegible] and I would marry that Richard had consented, and that I must meet my friends in our private chapel at 7 o'clock in the morning a week later. Of course these things were told me in a very gentle manner, and my dear father with many loving kisses begged me as a last favor to him to make no objection.

"And what did Lord Richard say?"

"I glanced at him. He stood near a window looking out over our fine old park, and when he felt my glance he colored deeply and bowed. Lord Talbot said rather angrily, 'Richard, Miss Esher waits for you to speak.' Then Lord Richard turned toward me and said something, but in such a low voice that I did not catch its meaning. 'My son says you do him a great honor and pleasure,' exclaimed Lord Talbot, and he kissed me and led me toward the unwilling bridegroom."

"Of course I ought to have hated him, Selina, but I did not. On the contrary, I fell desperately in love with him. Perhaps it would have been better for me if I had not. Richard read my heart in my face and despised his easy conquest. As for me, I suffered in that weak and torturing suspense of a timid school girl in love. I dressed myself in the best of my plain unbecoming childish toilets, and watched wearily every day for a visit from my promised husband, but I saw no more of him until our wedding morning. By this time some very rich clothing had arrived for me, and also a London maid, and I think even then my appearance was fair enough to have somewhat conciliated Richard Talbot. But he scarcely looked at me. The ceremony was simply and coldly performed, my father, aunt and governess being present on my side, and on Richard's his father and three [illegible]

"I never saw my father alive again. He died the following week, and the [illegible] of our wedding festivities at Talbot Castle was suspended at once in deference to my grief. Then we came to London, and my lord selected for his own use the left wing of his house, and politely placed at my disposal all the remaining apartments. I considered this an intimation that I was not expected to intrude upon his quarters, and I scrupulously avoided every approach to them. I knew from the first that all attempts to win him would be useless, and indeed I felt too sorrowful and humiliated to try. During the few weeks that we remained under the same roof we seldom met, and I am afraid I did not make these rare interviews at all pleasant. I felt wronged and miserable, and my wan face and heavy eyes were only a reproach to him."

"Oh, what a monster, Kate!"

"Not quite that, Selina. There were many excuses for him. One day I saw a paragraph in the *Times* saying that Lord Richard Talbot intended to accompany [illegible] the exploring party whose destination was Central Asia. I instantly sent and asked my husband for an interview. I had intended dressing myself with care for the meeting, and making one last effort to win the kindly regard at least of one whom I could not help loving. But some unfortunate fatality always attended our meetings, and I never could do myself justice in his presence. He answered my request at once; I suppose he did so out of respect and kindness, but the consequence was he found me in an unbecoming habit, and with my face and eyes red and swollen with weeping.

"I felt mortified at a prompt attention so mal apropos, and my manner, instead of being winning and conciliating, was cold and unprepossessing. I did not rise from [illegible] and he made no attempt to sit down beside me, and [illegible]

"I pointed to the paragraph, and asked if it was true.

"'Yes, Lady Talbot,' he said a little sadly and proudly, 'I shall relieve you of my presence in a few days. I intended [illegible] to call on you to-day with a draft of the provisions I have made for your comfort.'

"I could make no answer. I had thought of many good things to say, but now in his presence I was almost fretful and dumb. He looked at me almost with pity, and said in a low voice, 'Kate, we have [illegible] I am trying to [illegible] shall be grateful, perhaps, when you [illegible] so hard.'

"[illegible] like a child [illegible] Then he lifted my hand [illegible] kissed it, and I knew he was gone."

"And now Kate [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] regret that he had [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Kate parried them very prettily. "It is well," he said, "that no one hears. If we were not married they would think we were making love."

"And if we are married, Kate, why not make love, dear? We had no opportunity before we were married."

"Ah, Richard, in fashionable life we should make ourselves ridiculous. Every one now says our behavior is irreproachable. I should have dearly liked it when only a shy awkward country girl, but now, my lord, we should be laughed at."

"Then Kate, let us be laughed at. I for one am longing for it, dying for it. If time shall run back and fetch the age of gold, why, my love, let us go back four whole years and a half. Will you, Kate, dearest, sweetest Kate?"

"We should have to run away to the country, Richard, and now I think of it, I have not been to Esher since we—were married—love."

When such a conversation as this was prolonged for five hours it was little wonder that my lord's valet and my lady's maid received orders to pack valises and trunks, or that next day Esher Hall was in a happy tumult of preparation.

Love comes better late than never, and Lady Kate always told herself that she never could have been so happy in those sweet old gardens with her lover as she was with her husband. Probably they were both as perfectly satisfied as it is possible for human love to be; for, greatly to the amazement of the fashionable world, they not only spent the whole summer alone in their country home, but actually, when they came to London, had the courage to appear in the very height of the season in the same box at the opera.

"Really, Kate," [illegible] Mrs. Selina, "I never was [illegible] astonished. The gentleman on your left—"

"Is always at my right now, dear. He will never be in the opposition again."

"How delightful!"

"For us? Oh, yes—charming."

Parole

Poor old Parole has been sent back home to Rancocas, and it is very probable that his last race has been won. When he pulled up very lame after a rattling gallop a few weeks ago it was thought that the lameness amounted to a complete breakdown. Still an effort was made to get him right again, and an attempt was made to see what rest would do. But the hero of two hemispheres failed to improve, and the broad pastures of Rancocas and the comfort of his box will enable him to enjoy the retirement he has so well earned.

"It often struck me," said an attaché of [illegible] the other evening, "that Parole knew almost as much as a human being. When we used to talk about him and his races in his coltish days and in England [illegible] I often thought that if he only had speech he could explain many a difficult point. He knew perfectly well when he had to run a race, and when he left the saddling paddock for his preliminary [illegible] his head would at once turn towards the stand [illegible] If it did not come at once he seemed to be amazed and almost stopped. He seemed to feel badly when he was beaten in a race [illegible]

[illegible]

Women in Br[illegible]

[illegible]

Pretty Beds

[illegible]

The Remains of Great M[illegible]

[illegible] of the nation and the world. [illegible] not know precisely what measure [illegible] guardianship of these reverend relics [illegible] in force, but they are doubtless [illegible] quate, though if there be any truth in the story of the recently deceased Mr. Lamb, they were instituted almost three quarters of a century to-day.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

"My dear brethren," said the minister, leaning forward and speaking very earnestly, "in this excessively warm and oppressive weather I can excuse a little drowsiness during the sermon, but I do wish that you would try and keep awake while the collection is being taken up."

ELECTIONS.

All the states will elect presidential electors on Tuesday, November 4th. The electors then elected will meet at their respective state capitols on Wednesday, December [illegible] and cast their ballots for president and vice president of the United States.

All [illegible] will elect congressmen [illegible] Tuesday, November 4th.

California will elect part of its legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th, and vote upon a proposed constitutional amendment providing for [illegible] education.

Colorado will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Connecticut will vote upon an amendment providing for biennial elections on Monday, October 6th, and elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Delaware will elect legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Florida will elect governor, lieutenant governor, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Georgia will elect governor and legislature on Wednesday, October 1st, congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Illinois will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Indiana will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Iowa will elect minor state officers and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Kansas will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Kentucky will elect congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Louisiana elected democratic state officers and legislature on Tuesday, April 22d, and voted on several amendments, some for and some against, including among the latter one providing for an increase in the rate of interest upon the public debt. It will elect congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Maryland will elect congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Massachusetts will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Michigan will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Minnesota will elect legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Mississippi will elect congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Missouri will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Nebraska will elect state officers, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

Nevada will elect [illegible] judge, legislature and congressmen on Tuesday, November 4th.

New Hampshire will elect governor [illegible]

[illegible]

Kasson's Wife

[illegible] St. Louis [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the president of the [illegible] Saving Bank, one of the largest financial institutions of that city, and is a [illegible] of wealth. [illegible] Dr. Eliot, president of Washington University. Mrs. Kasson belongs to a family distinguished for high intellectuality, and is herself a woman of very superior mind. She is now quite gray, but has a remarkably attractive face, her eyes being particularly large and brilliant. She is the leader of the Washington university social set in St. Louis and is distinguished for her charitable deeds. She separated from Mr. Kasson many years ago and she probably had good reasons for doing so.

WANTS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—PARTIES desiring to dispose of household furniture will do well to call upon GILMAN & CO., 42 First st.

STRANGER IN THE CITY ABOUT 40 YEARS of age wishes to correspond with some good lady; marriage. This is a good opportunity for the right party and no humbug. Address STRANGER, this office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN; two [illegible] years experience [illegible] Gothic church work [illegible] Address ROBT STURM, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRY goods [illegible] salesman, a situation as manager [illegible] traveler [illegible] Address Salesman, care Oregonian.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible] competent woman. Call or address MRS F SMITH, Burton House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at Staats Zeitung, 6 Wash.

IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes.

IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non Retention of Urine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE.

It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Price $1.25. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

[illegible]

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHES, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

[illegible]

SMOKE
VAQUERO!
The Best Domestic
CIGAR
In the Market.

RUBBER STORE
[illegible]
PRESTON, NOTT & CO.,
164 First Street

REDINGTON,
WOODARD,
& CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Portland.

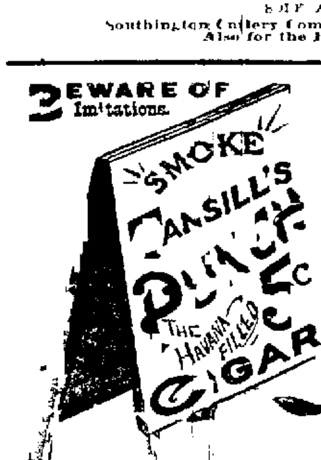
"THE WAY MOTHER COOKS."
Hot Oyster Soup
Roast Venison, currant jelly; Roast Pork, apple sauce
Cold Slaw; German Pickles
Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread
Devilled Chicken Salad; Pickled Pigs Feet
Hot lunch served every evening from 9:30 till 11:30,
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
106 First St.,
CHAS. F. SLITER, Proprietor.
Mixed drinks served in the best style by first-class barkeepers. Also the renowned "Champagne Imperial Beer," imported expressly for us.

E. WINEBURGH & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS, COMPRISING:
Silks and Velvets, Fine Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Corsets and [illegible]
Underwear and Worsted Goods, Boots and Shoes,
And a Complete Line of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S [illegible]

NOTE.—There having been a change in our firm we have also adopted [illegible] system of conducting the business, and commencing Sept. 25, goods in all [illegible] will be sold with a very small margin of profit, having been purchased [illegible] hands at lowest prices. Visit our stores and [illegible] you extra good value.

ONE LOW PRICE TO ALL.
E. WINEBURGH & CO.,
126 and 128 First Street,
(NEAR WASHINGTON.)
Country orders receive prompt attention.

F. GOLDSMITH, Temple Court, New York. L. LOEWENBERG, Portland.
Goldsmith & Loewenberg,
84 and 86 Front St., Cosmopolitan Block, Portland,
MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER [illegible]
Stoves & Ranges,
Importers of Metals,
Plumbers', Gas, Steam Fitters & Tinners' Supplies,
Buffalo Portable Forges, House-furnishing Hardware,
Stamped Ware, Granite Iron Ware,
Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Staple & Fancy Wire [illegible]
Japanned Ware, White Metal and Nickel plated Perfection Granite [illegible]
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Southington Cutlery Company's Celebrated Silver Plated Ware.
Also for the Ren[illegible] Hawkeye Pumps.



PLUMMER & BYERLEY,
Druggists and Chemists,
Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

Cheapest Place in Portland.
W. P. LEWIS & CO,
Portland Planing Mills.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Brackets, Mouldings, Window and Door Frames, Casings, Stairs & Stair Material, Wood Turning, etc.
[illegible]
Office in Factory Building, S. W. corner of Tenth and J sts. Portland.

Lime, Lime.
[illegible]
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,
[illegible]

1877 J. C. CARSON, 1884
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, etc.
Seasoned Finishing Lumber
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
[illegible]
IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF
Window and Plate Glass
Orders from the Country [illegible]

PORTLAND IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURE
Steam Engines, Mill Irons, Artesian Well Drilling Machinery and Tools, Horse Powers,
POWER CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES,
Good, making 25 to 100 bbls of Cider per day.
HOP DRYERS, STOVES, Etc.
We make a specialty of
Turned Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys,
Keeping a good supply of Shafting and Hangers in stock. LIGHT STRAIGHT ARMED PULLEYS (all diameters) to 20 inches [illegible] inches and of any desired width. MEDIUM AND HEAVY PULLEYS of various sizes up to 48 inches or more in diameter. All kinds of machinery made to order or repaired and all kinds of iron casting made on short notice.
Steam boat and Blacksmithing promptly attended to.
Shop and Office, Thirteenth and N st.
[illegible] G. CLARK & CO., Props.

THE ANNIE WRIGHT SEMINARY,
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Tacoma, Wash. Ter.
THE RT REV J A PADDOCK, D D, RECTOR.
Seven resident teachers to take charge of the different departments of study.
This school will be opened on Thursday, Sept. 4, 1884. Persons wishing to send daughters are requested to make early application. For particulars and circulars address Mrs. LEMUEL H. WELLS, Principal, Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

LARGE REDUC[illegible]
IN PRICES OF
Agricultural I[illegible]
The Northwestern Ma[illegible]
ing and Car Comp[illegible]
[illegible] goods at their [illegible]
Nos. 261 to 267 Front [illegible]
PORTLAND, OREGON
[illegible]
Ketchum & Whitewater W[illegible]
Columbus Buggies,
Moline Bros Plows,
[illegible] Reapers,
[illegible] Drills,
[illegible] Hacks,
[illegible] Mills,
[illegible]
THE MINNESOTA CHIEF [illegible]
AND THE
STILLWATER GIANT [illegible]
Call and see us.
N. [illegible]
261 to 267 Fro[illegible]

OYSTERS
CHAS. A. MALAR[illegible]
[illegible] Morrison Street,
The Leading House of [illegible]
[illegible]

FULTON MAR[illegible]
S W cor. Fifth and Wa[illegible]
JOHN J. JENNI[illegible]
DEALER IN
Fish, Oysters, Poultry, [illegible]
Country orders promptly filled. [illegible] all parts of the country.

BALTIMORE FISH [illegible]
[illegible] Wholesale [illegible] North west coast.
Poultry, Fish and Game of all [illegible] Clams and Mussels [illegible]
ALWAYS ON HAND.
First street between Jefferson [illegible]
Country orders solicited. Goods [illegible]
GEO. GUISTIN & CO.

VAIO & CO
Wholesale and Retail Dealers [illegible]
Fish, Game, Poultry, [illegible]
Country orders solicited. Fish [illegible] shipped to all parts of the [illegible]
63 Yamhill St. Branch the [illegible]
165 First St., bet. Clay and [illegible]
PORTLAND, OR.

[illegible] OF PORTLAND
EPICURES ALWA[illegible]
Madame [illegible]
Finest French [illegible]
Including wine, [illegible]
50 cts. Try a dinner. [illegible]
Morrison St. upstairs.

48 FOR MEN
Eleventh, Phil. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Sept. 29.

[illegible] rain fell yesterday [illegible] General trade appe[illegible] to-day, although a large num[illegible] freight [illegible] very large shipme[illegible] sailing to-night.

[illegible]

WHEAT.—The English markets are firm [illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE.—[illegible]

GREEN FRUIT.—Offerings of apples exces[illegible] regular at [illegible] for best California grapes sold at [illegible] for very choice peaches, [illegible] tomatoes [illegible] Tropical fruits [illegible] and [illegible] lemons hard to place with [illegible] being sent to San Francisco.

BUTTER.—[illegible] selling [illegible] for [illegible] fancy, common and eastern [illegible] Stocks [illegible] fair and [illegible] is still quoted.

CHICKENS.—Small [illegible]

[illegible] Receipts are more frequent [illegible] is nothing in the way of sales reported.

Markets by Telegraph

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. [illegible] Wheat [illegible]

Receipts—Wheat [illegible] centals, [illegible] flour, 5,000 sks oats, [illegible] centals potatoes, [illegible] sks; eggs, 1,500 doz, including [illegible] eastern.

Chartered for Liverpool from Wilmington, British bark Scottish [illegible] 1,082 tons, [illegible] For lumber from Puget sound to Melbourne—American bark California [illegible] tons, private.

Tonnage in port engaged for grain 6,500. In port disengaged [illegible] At Wilmington disengaged 10,000. On the way to San Francisco 276,000. To Wilmington 15,000.

Wheat—Spot demand good and prices firm. No. 1 shipping [illegible] extra choice [illegible] Futures. Fair business doing. No. [illegible] seller year [illegible] buyer season [illegible]

Flour—[illegible] no change.

Barley—Market [illegible] declined. Feed [illegible]

Oats—Market [illegible]

[illegible] steady and quiet.

[illegible] small business doing.

Bacon—California medium firm at [illegible] light, [illegible] extra light, [illegible]

[illegible] steady, no change in quotations.

Wool—[illegible] demand light, prices unchanged.

Hops—[illegible] small demand.

Eggs—[illegible] fresh [illegible] eastern.

Butter—[illegible] steady [illegible] large [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Wool quiet and steady; fall fleece [illegible] fall burry [illegible] spring [illegible] United States [illegible] hides steady [illegible] wheat and flour steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—October options: Wheat, steady [illegible] Pork neglected. Lard lower at [illegible] steady.

[illegible]

[illegible] MARKETS.

[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Sterling exchange on London, bankers 60 days 4 82, documentary [illegible] Transfers [illegible]

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Sept. 29

Several heavy showers of rain fell yesterday with cold rains to-day. General trade appears to be quite active to-day, although a large number of houses are closed on account of religious holiday. The Ancon will carry large shipments north, probably sailing to-night.

Overland receipts include 25 tcs hams, 25 cs bacon, 250 bxs soap, 1 bbl syrup, 1 cs candy, 10 cs canned goods, 6 cs cigars, 1 cs cigarettes, 128 pkgs tobacco, 250 kgs nails

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours 8093 ctls wheat, 115 bbls flour, 642 ctls oats, 105 ctls bran, 55 ctls millstuff, 62 sks potatoes, 2805 lbs hides, 29 cs eggs, 14,805 lbs hops, 80 bxs fruit 10 pkgs butter. Also 9458 ctls wheat, 120 bbls flour, 3070 lbs hides, 2670 lbs hops, 485 lbs wool from the eastern section

EXPORTS—Per str Columbia 3875 ctls wheat, 1620 hf sks flour, 137 bxs apples, 308 bxs pears, 81 sks potatoes, 5 bxs dried peaches, 200 sks bran, 20 hf-sks farina, 10,087 lbs wool, 190 sks flaxseed, 100 cs lemons, 201 tons pig iron, 1 cs leather, 22 pkgs junk, 1960 bdls lath, 70 green 38 dry hides, 87 bls sheepskins, 19 bls calfskins, 11 bls deerskins, 4 cs cassimeres, 1 cs flannels, 1 cs 3 bls flannels, 138 pkgs barrel material, $11,160 treasure.

FREIGHTS—The Lord Kinnaird and William H Besse both come seeking. The Kate F Troop wood, 1095, has been chartered on spot by Cesar & Co for grain loading, terms private. The Havelock, 1079 tons, wood, is en route from Buenos Ayres, understood to be seeking. Owners have advanced their views, but nothing is given that would go to make a quotation. The shippers' figure for iron is said to be 50s, which is certainly below asking rates. Tonnage in port consists of 2697 tons loaded, 1725 tons engaged for grain, 4065 engaged miscellaneous, 1217 wood disengaged, 844 iron disengaged and 1217 for sale. On way here is 8894 tons due this and next month, 16,806 October-November, and 13,511 later on—a total of 37,711 registered tons.

WHEAT—The English markets are firm at a slight advance over last Friday's quotations. San Francisco is also firmer with outside figures advanced. All this has no perceptible effect here where tonnage is in a position to exact all benefit of the present spurt in values. Until freights reach about 55s here, local wheat values will hardly show improvement, at least this is claimed to be the situation, and certainly appears probable, for 55s would be on about a parity with rates from San Francisco. Many holders talk higher figures, but at the same time sellers at present prices have been more numerous in the past few days. The outlook for an early advance here is not promising. We still quote $1 02½ for Walla Walla and $1 12½ for valley as current paying prices, and know that lots held higher found no market. Operators all say that freights will receive first benefit of better foreign markets.

FLOUR—Some standards being sold off to $4 25, with fewer sales at better than this. This figure will soon be generally acknowledged. Outside bran is are being offered at even lower than $4 75@4

MILLSTUFF—Jobbing values without change at $14@16 for bran $20 for middlings, $18 for shorts, and $22 50 for chop

OATS—Market wears a weaker front and bids are being lowered to 33@81 cents for good feed. Only choice qualities find ready sale at 35 off grades, or stained, are being freely offered but have met with no sales.

POTATOES—Sweets selling at 2½, an advance on last prices. Common heavy at 40@45c per cental

ONIONS—Dealers pay 1c for choice

PROVISIONS—Quote jobbing prices Hams, 15@16c eastern do, 17@18c bacon 11@13c eastern do, 15c; shoulders, 9@11c lard in pails, 12½@12¾c eastern do in tins, 12½@1 Supplies more ample an consignments are slow at the extremes

DRIED FRUIT—Weak and tending lower for the more common kinds. Quotations are sun dried apples, 6@8c factory do, 9@10c peaches, 13c prunes, 8c plums, 10@11c figs 9c raisins, $1 75@2 00.

CHEESE—Common imported, 12@14c Choice local, 16@18c

GREEN FRUIT—Offerings of apples excessive and sales are low at 30@55c pears irregular at 75c@$1 25 for best California grapes sold at $1@1 25 and $1 50 for very choice peaches, $1 50; tomatoes, 2c prunes, 1½@2c melons, $3 cantaloupes, $2 75 Tropical fruits dull and unchanged, lemons hard to place with some being sent to San Francisco

BUTTER—Dairy selling up to 27½c, 30c for choice to fancy common and eastern tub, 25c

EGGS—Stocks only fair, and 30c is still quoted.

CHICKENS—Small business doing to-day. Quote old $4@5 young, $2 50@3 50

HOPS—Present weather is decidedly unfavorable to picking operations, and cannot but result in additional harm. Receipts are more frequent although there is nothing in the way of sales reported.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 29—Weather, hazy wind, west.

Receipts—Wheat, 55,000 centals, including 50,000 aboard ship flour, 5500 ¼ sks oats, 1,200 centals, potatoes, 1100 sks eggs, 13,500 doz., including 7000 doz eastern

Chartered for Liverpool from Wilmington—British bark Scottish Tar, iron, 1033 tons, 34s For lumber from Puget sound to Melbourne—American bark California, 795 tons, private

Tonnage in port engaged for grain, 65005 In port disengaged, 85,000 At Wilmington disengaged, 10,000. On the way to San Francisco, 276,000. To Wilmington, 15,000

Wheat—Spot, demand good and prices firm No. 1 shipping, $1 22½@1 25, extra choice milling, $1 30 Futures—Fair business doing No 1 white, seller year, $1 25¼, buyer, year, $1 31½, buyer, season, $1 40½@1 41½

Flour—Less selling pressure, but prices unchanged.

Barley—Market easier and prices have declined. Feed, 80@85c Futures—No 1 feed, buyer year, 93¼ buyer season, 98½

Oats—Market dull at 80c@$1 50, according to quality

Grain bags—Inactive quote $5 75

Potatoes—Steady and quiet

Salmon—Steadily held small business doing

Bacon—California medium, firm at 13½@14c California light, 15c extra light, 16@16½c

Hams and Lard—Steady, no change in quotations.

Wool—Inactive demand light, prices unchanged.

Hops—Offerings large and small demand quote 17@20c.

Eggs—Dull and prices tending downwards, quote, fresh California, 40@41c good eastern, 25c

Butter—Fresh roll, steady at 37½@40c large stocks of inferior at 10@20c

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Wool, quiet and steady, fall, clean, 11@15c fall, burry, 10@11c spring, clean, 18@21c spring burry 12@17c pulled, 25@35c, hides, steady, 20@22½c wheat, and flour steady

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—October options Wheat, steady at 78⅛c, pork, neglected lard lower, $7 30 ribs, steady at $10 20, short, ribs, steady at $10 25 cash.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Sept. 29—Floating cargoes—Firm On passage and for shipment Wheat and maize firm

Mark Lane—Wheat firmer [illegible]

Red winter, off coast [illegible]

California No. 1, off coast 31s 6d@ [illegible] shipment, 35s 6d

English country markets [illegible]

Weather in England Showery

Farmers' deliveries past week [illegible] 80,000 quarters

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29—Spot market—Wheat firm, maize firm [illegible]

PARIS MARKETS

PARIS, Sept. 29—Spot market Wheat and flour steady

French country markets—Firm

MONEY MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, 4 82, documentary, 4 83. Transfers, 13

Bank of England rate of interest, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 110⅝

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 83, short, $4 85

Good commercial, from 1 to ½c lower documentary, 2 to 1½c lower

U. S. Bonds—3s, 100⅞, 4½s, 112¾, 4s, 120⅛

LONDON, Sept. 29—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 50 13 16

U. S. Bonds—4½s, 115¼, 4s, 123½,

Closed—4½s, 115¼, 4s, 123⅛

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Columbia sailed at 5 10 A M with 793 tons freight

The Am bark W H Besse, wood 1027 tons, arrived at Astoria this morning, in a passage of 80 days from Newcastle, N S W. She brings 1481 tons coal for the gas company, coming in ward to Balfour, Guthrie & Co

The Cyprus is at the east side warehouse to discharge ballast

The Agnes Sutherland carried 34,958 ctls wheat not 34,938 as first reported

The C S Bement is now ten days out from Philadelphia

VESSELS IN PORT AND RIVER

Am sh George F Manson, 1118 grain laden, Balfour, Guthrie & Co

Br bk Jupiter, [illegible] loading grain [illegible] Sibson, Church & Co

Br sh Largo Law, 1087 loading grain Sibson, Church & Co

Br bk Alpheta, 850 loading [illegible] Balfour, Guthrie & Co

Br bk Kate F Troop [illegible] under charter for grain, Cesar & Co

Br sh Grisedale, [illegible] for Liverpool, Owners' account Balfour, Guthrie & Co

Br sh Birkwood, [illegible] cargo of grain and salmon completed for Liverpool Balfour, Guthrie & Co

Br sh City of York, 1195 under charter for grain Balfour, Guthrie & Co

Br bk Osaka, 725 under charter for grain Meyer, Wilson & Co

Br bk Cyprus, 1091, under charter for grain McKenzie & Cavanagh

Br bk Prince Umberto, 1100, wood disengaged Meyer Wilson & Co

Br bk Lord Kinnaird, 844 iron disengaged

Bk Wm H Besse 1027, wood disengaged Balfour, Guthrie & Co

Am sh W H Starbuck, 1277 on berth for New York A W Berry or Taylor Young & Co

Am sh Mount Washington, 1217 for sale Taylor, Young & Co

Am bk Ellen S Thayer, 1058 loading lumber for Panama W S M [illegible]

Am bk Coloma, 813 loading lumber for Hongkong T L Hawkins

Am bk Alden Besse, 841 loading lumber for Hongkong T L Hawkins

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 29—Arrived—Str [illegible] Honolulu Sailed—Br ship Alexander Yeats, Cork Br ship Charles Bal, Liverpool bktn Tam O Shanter, Columbia river Cleared—Ship W F Babcock, Liverpool Br ship Frank Carvill, Cork ship Challenger, Nanaimo

SEATTLE Sept 29—Arrived—Ship City of Brooklyn San Francisco.

PT BLAKELEY, Sept 28—Arrived—Str Dakota, San Francisco Sailed—Ship Topgallant, San Francisco

PT DISCOVERY, Sept 28—Sailed—Bkt [illegible] Funk San Francisco

PT LUDLOW, Sept 29—Sailed—Bk [illegible] for Panama

TATOOSH Sept 29—Passed In—Str Empire and bkt Klikitat

ASTORIA, Sept. 29—8 A M—Cloudy, wind, southeast Bk W H Besse, arrived in 11 A M str Columbia arrived down 12 30 P M and left out 2 50 P M—5 P M—Cloudy, wind, west

CAPE HANCOCK, Sept. 29—Bk W H Besse passed in 8 A M—4 P M—Bar rough cloudy wind, west [illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS

CALLAO, Sept 8—Arrived—Br bk Countess of Derby Pt Blakeley

VALPARAISO Aug 18—In port—Br bk Mary Blundell, for Portland

AUCKLAND, Sept 17—Sailed Br str City of Sydney S F

NEWCASTLE N S W Sept 17—Sailed—Br bk Glenesk S F

FLEETWOOD Sept 17—Arrived—Br ship Lurlia S F, via Cork

LONDON Sept 16—Entered out—Br ship Millwall S F

SPOKEN

Sept [illegible] Br ship Berwick Castle Hull for S F

THE HOTELS

ESMOND HOUSE

[illegible]

OCCIDENTAL

[illegible]

ST CHARLES

[illegible]

QUIMBY

[illegible]

MERCHANT HOTEL

[illegible]

Professor Douglass, of the Michigan university, it is said, can produce amateur cyclones at will. So can almost any married man, by simply letting his wife discover in his inside coat pocket a sweetly perfumed note signed, "Your own Julia."—*Norristown Herald*

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS

[illegible]

Resurrected WITH Greater Vigor and More Defiant Blood THAN EVER!

THE FARMERS & MECHANICS' STORE,

Prager Bros.

Reopening Sept 24 1884 [illegible]

At the S E corner of First and Taylor Sts

Complete Assortment of Gen'l Merchandise.

It will be a Fresh Stock from Front to Rear

The Clothing Of the Latest Patterns,

The Dry Goods, Of Newest Designs,

The Groceries Fresh, possessing their Original Aroma,

And above all will the Old rule of

One Price to All

Be Strictly Enforced

We hereby notify the public that all rules which have made the old Farmers and Mechanics' Store famous for its dealing upon strict principles of honesty and integrity will be enforced by the present owners, they having been instructed in the same and their observance strictly enjoined upon them.

We shall, heretofore, deal with our customers in a [illegible] manner marking our goods in plain figures and take no less

MORE ANON.

RETIRING!

In order to make a change in my business I will commence on

Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1884,

To sell without reserve my large and well selected stock of

Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Satins, Fancy Goods, ETC, ETC.

At [illegible]

This is a bona fide sale, as every article must be sold within 30 days, my object being to carry on an exclusive Suit and Cloak business on a large scale, second to none on the Pacific Coast

Store will be closed on Monday, Sept 29th, to make preparation for the sale which will commence Tuesday, Sept 30th, at 7 A M, at the

Leading Suit and Cloak House.

J. PILGER,

No. 153 First st.

DAYTON & HALL

194 First Street Portland

General Hardware,

SOLE AGENTS

Warren Powder Mills.

SPORTING & BLASTING POWDERS

Boston Sporting, Snap Shot Continental and Rifle [illegible]

Jewelers' Tools, Fishing Tackle and Scroll Saws.

WRITE FOR PRICES

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE LODGING HOUSE of 15 rooms and bath room, with hot and cold water and all modern improvements on N W cor of West Park and D streets will rent at low rates to a good [illegible]

REMEMBER! For Six Days Only, Commencing Saturday, Sept. 27.

THE IXL [illegible] WILL OFFER GOODS AT Prices Never Before Heard of in Portland.

LOOK!

Fine Check Cassimere Suits, all wool, at $10, $12, $13, $14, $15

[illegible]

Imported Diagonal Suits, $17 50 $20 $ 2 50

[illegible]

4 Button Corkscrew Worsted Suits

[illegible]

French Pique Prince Albert Suits, $27 50

LOOK!

[illegible]

UNDERWEAR

[illegible]

LOOK!

[illegible]

Hat and Boot and Shoe [illegible]

[illegible]

The IXL Clothing House, 123 First Street

Opposite First National Bank.

N B The Largest Exclusive Clothing House in the Northwest.

REDUCED.

$1 50 all wool Jerseys reduced to - $1 00
$2 00 Jerseys reduced to 1 50
$2 50 Jerseys reduced to 2 00

$35 00 elegant Brocaded Silk, quilted lining, fur-trimmed, Newmarkets, reduced to 22 50
$20 Jersey Cloth Ulsters, handsomely trimmed, reduced to 12 00
$10 Ulsters and Dolmans reduced to - 5 00
Children's Ulsters, with capes, reduced to - 3 00

MOZART'S CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE

NO. 70 MORRISON ST.

N B Country orders solicited. Send name and address for price list

PORTLAND SANITARIUM AND Eye and Ear Infirmary.

DR PILKINGTON HAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS past been carefully studying Nervous Diseases, [illegible]

DRUNKENNESS AND THE OPIUM HABIT

[illegible] cases under his personal supervision [illegible] to

CURE THEM.

With assured success

OFFICE DEKUM'S BLOCK

[illegible] Washington st [illegible]

CASH IS OUR MOTTO!

Groceries at Bed-rock Prices

[illegible]

All Other Goods in Same Proportion, AT

BRISTOL & BUXTON'S,

No. 40 Morrison street bet Second and Third

Students

Of either sex admitted to the PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

Corner Second and Yamhill sts at any time. Circulars free Address A P ARMSTRONG Principal

Greenwood Cemetery.

ADJOINING RIVERVIEW CEMETERY IN SOUTH Portland having been handsomely graded and improved, lots are now ready for sale by WHITE & RIGGEN, 29 Stark st A P DELIN [illegible]

BANKS.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong

D P THOMPSON President | [illegible] Vice President | R L DURHAM Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank. OF PORTLAND OR PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

[illegible]

Directors

[illegible]

Union Block cor Second and Stark Sts

First National Bank OF PORTLAND

HENRY FAILING President H W CORBETT Vice President G E WITHINGTON Cashier

[illegible]

O. & W. Mortgage Savings Bank OF OREGON

WILLIAM REID, President WILLIAM LOWE Cashier

ROBERT REID Vice President

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS

Four months 4 per cent
Six months 5
Nine months 5½
One Year 6

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SINCE 1873 Loaned over Farm and City Properties

Metropolitan Savings Bank.

OF PORTLAND OR

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

[illegible]

Directors

[illegible]

N E cor First and Stark Sts

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Paid up Capital and Reserve $3 000 000

Head Office 28 Cornhill London

Branches Portland San Francisco, Victoria

[illegible]

FREDERICK TOWNSEND Manager

Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND OR

No 26 Washington Street

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

[illegible]

Directors

[illegible]

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED

Capital and Reserve $3 100 000

Head Office 2 Old Broad st London

[illegible]

Portland Branch 48 First St

W MACKINTOSH Manager

INSURANCE

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND OR

Capital paid up $230 000 00
Assets exceed 250 000 00

M W FECHHEIMER President,
M S BURRELL Vice President
EDWARD HALL Secretary

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 33 STARK ST

Union Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON

North side Stark bet Front & First, Portland

JAMES S REED Agent

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL

Capital £2 000 000
Reserve fund in addition £325 000
Deposit in Oregon £10 000

Agency in Portland [illegible] First street

PHILIP SCHUYLER Agent

South British and National | Hamburg Magdeburg Germania

Insurance Companies.

DEPOSITED IN OREGON $200 000

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO, Gen Agts

F H ALLEN Manager

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon $200 000

Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies

CORBITT & MACLEAY

General Agents for Oregon Washington and Idaho

Office, 64 and 66 Front St, Portland Or

OYSTERS, FISH AND GAME.

Fish, Game, Poultry and Oysters.

SAM A ALLEN A L FRIESE

Portland Market No 90 Yamhill Street

Orders promptly filled

WASHINGTON FISH MARKET.

EDWIN RICHARDS,

Pioneer Fish & Game Dealer

Established 18[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fish, Game, Poultry and Oysters of Every Kind

[illegible]

Corner Washington and Fourth Sts

PORTLAND FISH MARKET.

We are receiving a large lot of

Salmon and Fresh Fish

[illegible]

JAMES WILLIAMS & CO.,

CENTRAL MARKET

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND

Over 13 000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals

CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS (OVER LADD & TILTON'S BANK)

MEMBERSHIP FREE TO ALL

Monthly Dues $1 Quarterly Dues $3

DIRECTORS

[illegible]

Just Received,

AT S HERMAN'S, 151 FIRST AND MADISON STS a new lot of genuine German Knitting Yarn all colors

Drink Philip Best Beer at the Boss, 43 Second street

RIVER STEAMERS.

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer "City of Sellwood"

Leaves SELLWOOD at 6 30, 8 30 A M 1 30, 3 30 P M. Leaves Portland at 7 30 A M 2 4, 8 30 P M Extra trips on Sunday

FARES

Sellwood 15c Round trip 25c
Milwaukie 25c Round trip 40c
Oswego 30c—Round trip 50c

Twenty trip tickets for residents of Sellwood only $1

Steamer Latona

Leaves foot of Taylor street dock every day during the week for Oregon City and intermediate points at 8 30 A M Leave Oregon City for Portland at 8 A M Sundays excepted. Rates of fare to Oregon City 50c single trip or 75c round trip. To and from Milwaukie [illegible] round trip 40c Oswego single fare 30c round trip 50c

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS LURLINE or VANCOUVER,

[illegible]

TOWING between 10 A M and 2 P M

Portland and LaCamas.

[illegible] 1884, the splendid

STEAMER TRAVELER.

W S BUCHANAN Master

[illegible]

Steamer Manzanillo

[illegible] SKAMOKAWA [illegible] CATHLAMET [illegible]

For Astoria--Fast Line.

The steamer FLEETWOOD which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers will leave [illegible]

U B SCOTT President

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS KELLOGG from foot [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday [illegible] Monday Wednesday and Friday

SHIPPING

NOTICE.

The Steamship "Ancon" WILL SAIL

FROM PORTLAND FOR ALASKA

Monday Evening, Sept. 29th,

CARRYING FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

[illegible]

NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE A1 CLIPPER SHIP

"WM. H. STARBUCK."

1272 tons register J W Reed Master

[illegible]

Freight on salmon 15 cts per case
Freight on wool pressed bales 1 cent per lb

For freight and other particulars apply to

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

Ship Brokers, 34 Front Street,

PORTLAND

Or A. W. Berry Astoria

FISHERMEN! Twines and Netting

MANUFACTURED BY THE Baltimore Twine and Net Company

WM. J. HOOPER & SON.

Nos. 6 S [illegible] Sts., Baltimore, Md

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

R C JANION & Co Liverpool, Eng | R C JANION Victoria, V I

F. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receive constant shipments of

Coal Tin Plates Pig Iron Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines and Liquors etc etc.

MEYER WILSON & CO San Francisco Cal | WILSON MEYER & CO Liverpool Eng

MEYER WILSON & CO ,

(Successors to Rodgers Meyer & Co) Portland Or

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland [illegible] White & Bros cement Pig Iron Coal, Coke English Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags and Bagging Tin and Terne Plates, etc

MARKETS

PACIFIC MARKET

M M SPAULDING THOS PAPWORTH

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

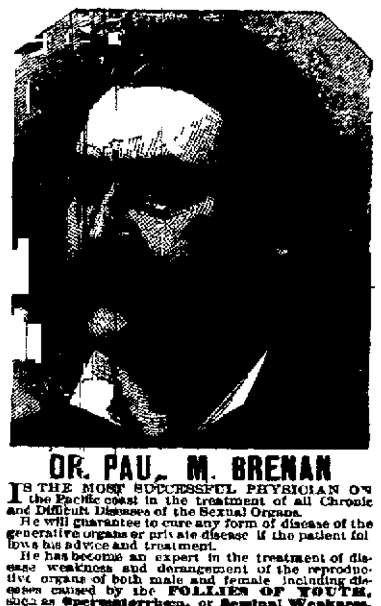
A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock



DR. PAUL M. BRENAN

IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

He will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease if the patient follows his advice and treatment.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female including diseases caused by the FOLLIES OF YOUTH, such as Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, or Loss of Perfect Vitality. Nearly two-thirds of all the chronic diseases spring either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system and yet this subject is neglected by a majority of the Medical Profession.

Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease or weakness often delay in calling upon the proper physician in time from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance and permit those diseases to exist until their constitution becomes corrupted, their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence. Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored

Catarrh Bronchitis Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear Stomach and Bladder, he can cure without fail if they are curable and if not he will tell you so

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally. Enclose postage stamp for list

Office—Nos. 132 and 134 Third street corner of Alder opposite Masonic Hall.

Office Hours—10 to 1 A M 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P M

All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr Paul M Brenan & Co, Portland Or

FULL SET of TEETH $10, Best $15.

Hurd a Vitalized air and Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. Filling at eastern prices. PREHN BROS, graduates of Philadelphia Dental College, Room 51 Union block Stark street entrance.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Great Overland Route.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

278 Miles.

The Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East, and the only line running through trains between

Portland and St Paul and Minneapolis.

REMEMBER

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)

From Washington and Oregon Points To The East.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R R. and St. Paul and Minneapolis

And thereby avoid change of cars.

[illegible]

PACIFIC DIVISION

[illegible]

CHAS S FEE, Gen'l Pass Agent St. Paul

A D CHARLTON Gen'l Western Pass Agent

No 2 Washington st Portland

A L MAXWELL Ticket Agent Ash st dock

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A M
State Monday Sept 8	Columbia Saturday Sept 6
Columbia Saturday Sept 13	Oregon Thursday Sept 11
Oregon Thursday Sept 18	State Tuesday Sept 16
State Tuesday Sept 23	Columbia Sunday Sept 21
Columbia Sunday Sept 28	Oregon Friday Sept 26
Oregon Friday Oct 3	State Wednesday Oct 1
State Wednesday Oct 8	Columbia Monday Oct 6

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION

Transfer steamers connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st wharf Portland [illegible] Express arrives at Portland daily at 11 40 A M

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N P R R.

Through Sleeping Cars. Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul

Emigrant Trains leave Portland at 6 25 A M [illegible]

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St Paul without change [illegible] Emigrants are carried on Express trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

[illegible]

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION EASTSIDE.

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON

via O & C R R to Woodburn

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7.30 A M Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville via Labaris Junction leave Portland at 4 P M on Mondays Wednesday and Friday

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE

via O & C R R & Whites

[illegible]

General Offices cor Front and D Sts.

C H PRESCOTT Manager | A L STOKES [illegible] Agent.

A L MAXWELL T [illegible] Agent

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections

[illegible]

Fare to San Francisco $32 To Sacramento $30

[illegible]

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS

East Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7 30 A M	Ashland	4 45 A M
Ashland	5 15 P M	Portland	4 25 P M

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 00 P M	Lebanon	9 20 P M
Lebanon	4 45 A M	Portland	10 05 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars [illegible] Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O & C R R Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains of the East Side Div from foot of F St.

West Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9 00 A M	Corvallis	4 30 P M
Corvallis	8 30 A M	Portland	3 20 P M

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5 00 P M	McMinnville	8 00 P M
McMinnville	5 45 A M	Portland	8.30 A M

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts, Portland, Or

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P M on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER Manager | E. P. ROGERS G F & Pass. Agent.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!

DR. E C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

"Our Baby

thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mothers' milk contains no starch. HORLICKS' FOOD FOR INFANTS (free from starch) requires no cooking. The best food in health or sickness for INFANTS. The best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS. Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All druggists. Book on the treatment of children free.

"I believe it to be superior to anything of the kind for children."—*D. Almonus M D New York.*

"Unhesitatingly pronounce it the best Food in the market."—*W H Barrett M D Boston.*

"One of the best substitutes for mother's milk."—*E G Preston M D Brooklyn N Y*

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

Use Horlick's Dry Extract of Malt

MANHOOD RESTORED

The reason that Thousands cannot get cured of SEMINAL WEAKNESS LOSS OF MANHOOD and the result of abuse disease or excesses, is owing to a complication called PROSTATORRHŒA. DR LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR is the ONLY cure for PROSTATORRHŒA. Price, $2.00 per package 6 packages $10.00. Guide to Health and Self Analysis sent free. Address LIEBIG DISPENSARY for Diseases of Men

400 Geary St San Francisco Cal

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 Pages. Illustrated in cloth and gilt binding 50c, money or postage same paper covers 25c. This book contains all the curious doubtful or inquisitive want to know large editions 30,000 each, sold every few months. Health, Beauty, Happiness, are promoted by its advice—who may marry who not, why medical aid when necessary brought home to you. 50 wonderful pen pictures true to life. Sent sealed by Dr WHITTIER St Louis, Mo., the great Specialist. Consultation and pamphlet free.

ASK FOR BROOKS'

Soft Finish as well as Glace Spool Cotton.

Experienced operators on all sewing machines recommend it. For sale by all dealers. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY 119 Pine st. San Francisco, Cal.

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884

EUGENE NOTES.

EUGENE, Sept. 29.

Hon W. H. Odell will be in Eugene this week.

The late Mrs. Humphrey bequeathed $3000 to the M. E. church of this city towards building a new church, provided the same be built within three years.

Mr. J. B. Rinehart of this city has in his natural history cabinet 300 of the 340 varieties of birds found in Oregon. He has thirty-one of the forty known varieties of ducks, specimens of nearly all the waders, and very nearly all the game birds. These, with many other things worth seeing, are to be placed in order in a room fitted up for that purpose, where all who desire to see them may do so free of expense. The contents of the hall will be further described after they are arranged.

THE LANE COUNTY FAIR

This year was in most respects a grand success. The entrance fees netted about $1000. There were over 1000 entries made in the various departments. Nearly 5000 people were present at the races, which, however, were a failure. The best time made in the trotting races was 2:34, not by any means as well as the same horses could do under favorable circumstances. In some cases worthless horses such, for instance, as Ingersoll, were allowed to carry off the purses only because there were no better horses entered against them. There was some bicycle racing, among which was a quarter mile race against time by Mr. Hatch of Salem, in forty-one seconds, beating the best record of the state by three seconds. The officers, and especially Messrs. J. B. Rinehart and T. J. Dunten, deserve great credit for their valuable and untiring efforts, the former as superintendent of the pavilion and the latter as grand marshal. Among the ladies, too, the unselfish efforts of Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, Mrs. J. E. Fenton, Mrs. G. B. Dorris, Mrs. Houthett and others are especially commendable.

FOOD ADULTERATION

BUTTEVILLE, Sept. 29.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

The subject of food adulteration is one that should command the attention of everybody. In San Francisco sugar is adulterated with salt, as I see by THE OREGONIAN, and in New York a rock that they call "deception rock" is ground up and mixed with sugar and candy. A great many other articles also are adulterated—beer, ground coffee, pepper, and other condiments, as well as baking powders and flavoring extracts. Glucose is sold for syrup and mixed with sugar. Butterine is sold for butter, while jellies are made with chemicals and without fruit, and so on through a long list of what we eat. While there can be no objection to selling these adulterated articles, if they are not injurious to health, they should be sold for what they are and not for a pure article. I think that the attention of the legislature should be called to this matter, and that laws should be made that would protect the consumers, a vast majority of them not knowing to what extent this species of petty swindling is carried on. If a grocer sells an adulterated article, under the false pretense that it is pure, he should be punished the same as anybody else that obtains money through false pretenses. The law would protect honest merchants, manufacturers and tillers of the soil, as well as consumers. The hop-raiser and dairyman would be, of the agricultural class, especially interested, and I would call their attention to this matter, that they may urge their representatives to pass a law of that kind. Why should we be behind older states in this matter?

JOEL P. GEER.

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, SMITH, J.

MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1884.

State of Oregon vs. Lee Sang—Sentenced to be hung between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Nov. 7, 1884.

George Wager admitted to citizenship.

Frank Gilner admitted to citizenship.

Jurors in attendance excused until Wednesday morning.

State of Oregon vs. O. F. Becker—On trial.

Chin Lin Gen et al vs. Chin Chun Ban—Hearing continued until Oct. 1, 1887, at 9 A. M.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

MONDAY, Sept. 29.

Harry Shattuck—Disorderly conduct, forfeited bail.

John Peterson—Drunk and disorderly, fined $10.

A. Huber—Same, same.

Sam Blenheim—Using abusive language, fifteen days in jail.

Frank Taylor—Trespass, fined $10.

Mike Stanton—Same, fined $10.

William Carnes—Vagrancy, continued to Sept. 30th.

George Lyons—Same, same.

Mane Wilson—Soliciting [illegible], forfeited bail.

Hon Chee—Assault with a deadly weapon, waived examination.

Ben Gale—Larceny.

Harry Rodman—Assault and battery, continued to September 30.

Harry Rodman—Same, same.

John Ban—Defacing a building, fined $10.

A HEAVY TAX

CORVALLIS, Sept. 27.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

On the subject of another tax (besides the tariff) will you kindly give place to a few lines? This is a heavy tax, for, besides the dollars, it is payable in health and strength to all that man holds dear. We would fain help the rising generation to rid themselves of it by teaching them in their schools something of what it costs them. I heard it said the other day, "One needs to be a doctor's wife to know the horrors of the whisky trade, to know that lads of about 17 each brought in, in the dead of night, to be doctored for delirium tremens." When I consider what that entails for the after-life: a perpetual struggle with a hideous enemy, the drink-crave with a weakened nervous temperament, and a lessened will power with which to fight—it makes me shudder. The scientific teaching in our public schools in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to alcoholic and other poisons, would be a good panoply for our youth. The law requires it in four states, and why not in ours? I wish all temperance loving people to work together towards this end, and therefore I trouble you with this letter.

A W. C. T. U. WOMAN.

A Word Spoken in Season.

Boston Transcript.

A word spoken in due season often has its timely reward. Walking into a saloon when a man was just about tossing off a schooner of lager, a friend of temperance stepped up to the bar, and laying his hand on the man's arm, said:

"My friend, do you know that you are putting an enemy into your mouth to steal away your brains?"

The beer-bibber looked at the friend of temperance in stupid wonder as he exclaimed, "What s-yer-givin's?" "Not only is beer an intoxicant," continued the friend of temperance, "but it contains adulterants hurtful to health. It is a fruitful cause of sickness and death." The beer-bibber deigned not a word in reply to this, but with a scornful gesture raised the glass to his lips. In another instant it would have been drained to the bottom. The friend made one more appeal. "Know you not," he said, "that that beer is 95 per cent. water?" The glass came down with a crash on the marble bar, and was shivered to atoms, and the beer which it had contained flowing in an unnoticed stream across the floor. "Great Cæsar," cried the beer-bibber, "why didn't you say that the first thing?" And he wiped the beady perspiration from his brow as he added: "Stranger, but that was a mighty narrow escape. Ninety-five per cent. water—ugh!"

Bill Arp on Life Partners.

I sat in my piazza ruminating over the scene, and I wondered that there were so many happy matings as there seem to me. Partners for life ought to be congenial and harmonious in so many things. When men make a partnership in business they can't get along well if they are unlike in disposition or in moral principle or in business habits. They can dissolve and separate at pleasure and try another man. A man and his wife ought to be alike in most everything. It is said that folks like their opposites, their counterparts, and so they do in some respects. A man with blue eyes goes mighty near distracted over a woman with hazel eyes. I did, and I'm distracted yet when I look into them. But in mental qualities and emotional qualities, and tastes and habits and principles and the like, they ought to class together. Indeed, it is better for them to have the same politics and the same religion. And so I have observed that the happiest unions, as a general thing, are those where the high contracting parties have known each other for a long time, and have assimilated from their youth in thought and feeling.

THE ARSON CASE.

Becker, the Prisoner, Attempts to Prove an Alibi

Whisky Men Testify as to Character—Schussel, the Prosecuting Witness, Charged with being the Principal in the Crime

The trial of Oscar F. Becker, charged with arson, was continued in the state circuit court yesterday. The prisoner's cross-examination upon the stand lasted until 10:15 o'clock but resulted in nothing not already made public, and being almost entirely upon matters foreign to the case. While Assistant District Attorney Hewitt was questioning Becker as to his profession or business in the past, the latter said that he formerly kept the Poodle-Dog restaurant, and that his questioner owed him a bill. Quite an audible smile passed over the faces of the audience at this, but the attorney proceeded to push the investigation as to the time and amount, when the court stopped the introduction of this irrelevant matter. If Becker was not more correct in regard to other facts that he swore to than he was in this instance his own testimony would convict him, for Mr. Hewitt was not in the city at the time Becker kept the restaurant, and says he never saw Becker in his life until the preliminary examination before Justice Pushwiler.

Mrs. Ida Morrill was the next witness summoned for the defense. It was at her house on Front street that Lessing, Schussel and Becker roomed. She is an elderly woman and claims to be friendly to both Becker and Schussel. According to her story Schussel got home about 10 o'clock on the night of the fire and went to bed, and Becker got home about 12 o'clock. She says that after Becker got home Schussel arose and went out. She was in bed at the time and could not say how long Schussel was absent, but thought about fifteen minutes. When Schussel came back he went to Becker's room and awoke the latter. He tried two or three times before he succeeded in arousing Becker. When asked the exact language used by Schussel, she replied that he said: "Becker, there is a fire down town." She got up about this time and saw the men go out together, but says she could not remember anything about what they said as they passed out. When questioned about how they were dressed, she stated positively that Becker had on no white shirt, collar or necktie. This statement is the same as made by Becker on the stand, and exactly the opposite to the story told by Schussel. She said that Schussel had often asked her for money to set himself up in business, and that he asked her for $100. He said he wanted $100 to go to South America with. Mrs. Morrill said that she had heard Schussel say after Becker was arrested: "They have got the wrong man."

Dick Gerdes, "Capt." Schneider, Joe Barstow and Frank Gildner, all witnesses for the defense, said Schussel's reputation for truth and veracity was bad. Barstow also testified to meeting Becker in a saloon on the night of the fire about half-past 11 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Charles Wenke was called to aid in proving an alibi for the prisoner. Wenke keeps a restaurant on First street, between Taylor and Salmon, and he testified that Becker came into his place and ate a lunch between the hours of 11 and half-past 11. This was corroborative of Becker's own testimony. On cross-examination Wenke said Becker was very much excited when he came in. To a re-direct question, witness said in answer that by "excited" he meant in a great hurry, and that Becker always came in in a great hurry.

Al. Williams testified to seeing Becker in the saloon on the corner of First and Clay streets, about 12 o'clock on the night of the fire. He did not know Becker was arrested until some one told him that the sheriff was hunting for him with a subpena in this case.

Frank Wagner, proprietor of the saloon just mentioned, testified that Becker came into the place about half-past 11, and after staying five or ten minutes went away with Besser. On cross-examination witness could not be certain that it was half-past 11 when Becker came in, but it was within fifteen minutes of this time and before midnight.

Frank Felder testified that he had known Schussel in California and in this city, in all about six years, and that his general reputation for truth and veracity was bad. The reputation of Becker, who had worked for him, for honesty and integrity so far as he knew was good. Here some time was occupied in showing to the jury the fuse with which it is charged Becker set fire to the saloon.

M. Burelbach thought Schussel's reputation was half and half, for some people said it was bad and some said it was good.

F. Lust, professor of music, said Schussel's reputation was bad. On cross-examination, he admitted that there was a judgment against him in Schussel's favor of $25 for a whisky bill.

Charles Peterson, who is a salesman in the wholesale liquor store of Gerdes & Botefuhr, said he knew Schussel's general reputation, and it was bad.

Richard Boulin, bookkeeper in the same establishment, said Schussel's reputation was neither good or bad. He had no reason to say it was either.

Geo. Wisthausen, bookkeeper for Gerdes, said Becker's reputation for honesty and integrity was pretty good, so far as he knew, though he had only worked with him a short time. He had heard some people say it was bad.

Henry Heidkemper, another saloonkeeper, said Schussel worked two weeks for him, and that people said his reputation was bad.

Q. Voss, restaurant keeper, said Schussel's reputation was bad and Becker's good.

H. Hobbach, who runs a vinegar factory in East Portland, testified that he had heard a hundred times that Schussel was a confounded liar. On cross-examination he could remember only two men and his wife having told him so.

Frank Botefuhr, who said that according to general reputation and THE OREGONIAN, he was a dive keeper in partnership with Richard Gerdes, testified that Schussel's general reputation was very bad.

Paul Rechert gave the same evidence regarding Schussel, and when asked his business promptly remarked that he, too, was a dive keeper.

J. Besser testified to Becker's presence in the saloon on the corner of First and Clay streets, and said when they parted company Becker was within a block of his lodgings and going that way. On cross-examination Besser said he could not remember just what time it was when he and Becker were together in the saloon. He had received $30 since Becker's arrest for the purpose of going down the river and settling up the latter's business.

Gustave Gaede, a carpenter, said he had heard people say that Schussel's reputation was both good and bad.

J. M. Navoni, leader of the orchestra at the Tivoli theater, had never heard anything against Becker. After some argument this evidence was admitted, as fixing a reputation.

Pete Wilhelm gave similar evidence in favor of the defense.

Mr. Caples here announced that all their evidence was in except that of one or two witnesses who were now absent, and hence the defense would here rest its case.

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY.

Edward A. Thece said he had worked for Becker; had known him over three years, and knew Mrs. Morrill. Witness said Mrs. Morrill asked him to come to this trial and swear that he was with Becker up to 12 o'clock that night. On cross-examination witness said she had only proposed this to him, but did not offer him any money, for he got mad at the proposition and left the house. He also said he had a dispute at one time with Becker about a gun that the two owned in partnership, but harbored no ill-feeling on that account.

E. J. Dougherty, county jailer, testified that he was obliged to refuse Mrs. Morrill when she wished to visit Becker in the jail, because she would not speak English, and evidently had secrets to talk about.

The prosecution here announced the taking of testimony closed, and the court having notified the attorneys that an evening session would be held and the case given to the jury before the final adjournment for the day, Assistant District Attorney Hewitt began the opening speech, stating the crime charged and how far the evidence adduced was against the innocence of the prisoner.

HEWITT'S SPEECH.

In brief Mr. Hewitt submitted to the jury the following remarks: "The uncontradicted evidence of policemen Mott and others show conclusively that the fire was incendiary, and was started in the saloon where Becker was a barkeeper. I now propose to connect this crime with the prisoner. The motive which he had was to cover up his own misdeeds, to hide his petty thefts from his employer. There is no doubt that had he known the fire would have been so great he would not have set it. But once having committed this great crime he now resorts to every artifice known to the law to escape the just punishment he deserves. Schussel's testimony that they caroused and "cracked" champagne in Becker's place is undoubtedly true. Now as to Schussel's character, which half a dozen or more of a certain clique, whose object is to free Becker, have said is bad. He was an associate and friend of Becker, as the latter himself acknowledges, and we have nothing to do with the quarrel between "Capting" Schneider and Schussel. These men, who have testified against the latter, are all banded together and engaged in the same business and have the same interests at heart. But, gentlemen of the jury, you are men of good sense, and it will make no difference with you if the whole whisky ring come into this court to free one of their own ilk, the prisoner Becker, whose guilt is shown by every particle of evidence we have brought before you.

"The theory of the defense has been to throw this crime upon Schussel, and in this they have overreached themselves. It proves that there was something between these two men, and that Schussel told the truth when in a drunken rage he charged Becker with burning the saloon. If he had not been drunk on that occasion and said what he would not have said at any other time, this trial would never have come off. It then became a matter of gossip and outside talk, and Schussel, to protect himself or through fear of what might happen, went to the authorities and again told his story. What passed between the two men when each threatened to send the other to the penitentiary, is incontestable proof that both were concerned in this arson, and the reply of Becker to Schussel's charge shows that the principal in the crime was undoubtedly the prisoner before you."

SEARS' SPEECH.

A. F. Sears Jr., of counsel for the defense, followed Mr. Hewitt, and addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said: "The strong feelings of the policemen who have testified in this case is about all there is to their evidence, and while their integrity is unquestioned, I think you will agree with me that their suspicions and statements are biased against every man who becomes a prisoner charged with any crime whatever. Schussel's action as a witness in this trial is enough in itself to condemn him as a falsifier. The court had to call him to order, and his own counsel was forced to tell him he must not talk so to the counsel on the other side. His testimony is not entitled to any consideration at your hands, for never was a thinner motive manufactured than that charged against Becker of setting fire to a saloon to cover up what little liquor he might have drank and cigars smoked during two days absence of the proprietor of the place. Now, I say false in one thing false in all. That is all the testimony on the part of the state. Outside of that what do we find? Counsel says there is a clique here against the man Schussel, and talk about men being engaged in the liquor business. Well, I have no issue to take with him on that point, but it is a noticeable fact that about half of these witnesses, for whom Schussel has worked, and in every case they testified that his reputation for truth and veracity is bad. The prosecution, although the district attorney promised it in his opening speech, has failed to introduce a single word of testimony to show that Schussel's reputation is good, and in the speech of the gentleman preceding me he acknowledged what we have proved. The testimony of our witnesses show that Becker was not near the scene of the fire for over two hours and a half previous to the breaking out of the fire, and it must have been ignited after that time. If this does not show that the prisoner could not have laid this fire nothing else can. I say it is simply impossible that he could have done it. Then, too, outside of the absurd motive given by Schussel, he had no purpose whatever for firing this building. On the other hand Schussel himself had three of the strongest motives known to man—the desire of screening himself, the hope of reward and the achings of revenge upon Becker, who had not long before caused his discharge from employment at Willamette slough. All the testimony points more conclusively to the complicity of Schussel in this crime than that of Becker."

Court then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Caples followed his colleague, in a stirring appeal for the freedom of his client, throwing all the criminality upon Schussel.

District Attorney Gearin closed the case with a three-quarter of an hour speech, which carried conviction to the minds of nearly every spectator in the court room, if it did not to those of the jurors. He gave a practical illustration of the manner the fuse spoken of during the trial might have been used, showing that one short piece was sufficient to burn three-quarters of an hour. He believed Becker had exhibited himself to the people who saw him about midnight for the purpose of proving an alibi, but the little matter of the discovery of the fuse had rendered all his labors to conceal his crime fruitless.

Judge Smith delivered an excellent, unbiased charge to the jury, not losing them in intricate mazes of the law, but explaining in a straightforward manner their duties. They retired for deliberation about half past 9 o'clock, and the court instructed them to bring in a sealed verdict in case they should agree before morning, when they could retire to their homes. Court then adjourned.

GENERAL TWIGGS' SWORD.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

At the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington the visitor is shown, as one of the objects of interest, a wooden case containing three swords sheathed in scabbards of rare and costly workmanship. A single glance is sufficient to convince him that they are real [illegible] articles, but he opens his eyes to their full extent when the guide assures him in an oracular tone that those swords cost $35,000. The most elaborate of the three bears the following inscription:

"Presented by the president of the United States, agreeable to a resolution of congress, to Brigadier General David E. Twiggs, in testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of his gallant and good conduct at the storming of Monterey, May 3 and 9, 1846. Resolution approved March 2, 1847."

It is evident that congress in those days had an appreciation of soldierly valor, as it appropriated $7,000 for this sword presented to General Twiggs. It is beautifully ornamented with precious stones, and various devices, suggestive of military exploits. Engraved upon it is a representation of the battle of Monterey. Another of the swords bears an inscription showing that it was presented to General Twiggs by his fellow citizens of Augusta, Ga., where he lived. This one is said to have cost $10,000. The third was a testimonial to General Twiggs from the state of Georgia, its value being fixed at the more moderate sum of $5000. It has engraved upon it the names of Monterey, Palo Alto, Cerro Gordo, and other battles in Mexico in which General Twiggs was engaged. It is well known how Twiggs lost the good name he gained by fighting for the flag in Mexico. Just prior to the late war he was in command of the department of Texas, with his headquarters at San Antonio. With the first rumblings of the approaching conflict he made haste to cast his fortunes with the rebellious states. Nearly two months before the war was actually begun by the attack on Fort Sumter he turned over to the rebel authorities of Texas all the arms, ammunition and governmental property under his control, and surrendered his soldiers as prisoners of war. The records of the army show that for this traitorous action he was dismissed from the service March 1, 1861. Twiggs was then an old man—nearly seventy. He was too infirm for active service, and he did nothing thereafter to make him conspicuous. Indeed the great destroyer was upon his track, and left him but little time to "set his house in order." He returned to his old home in Augusta and died broken-hearted, it is said, September 1, 1862. His swords, mementoes, and his former glory were deposited for safe keeping in the vaults of a bank in New Orleans. They fell into the hands of General Butler when he captured that city, and were by him "confiscated" and sent to President Lincoln in 1862. They were turned over to the treasury department for safe keeping. Their custodian became connected with the bureau of engraving and printing, which is a branch of the treasury. When the bureau was removed to the new building, near the Smithsonian, he took the swords with him, and there they remain, even unto this day. A few years ago the heirs of General Twiggs filed with the government a claim for the swords, placing their value at $35,000. They wanted either the swords or the money—the latter preferred, as they probably would not bring by auction a quarter of that sum.

A striking illustration of the freaks wrought by the "whirligig of time" is found in the fact General Butler is the attorney of the claimants. He has been trying for years to secure a restoration of the swords or their value in currency of the realm, but has not yet succeeded.

Chicago Tribune: In Ohio the republicans expect that a large percentage of the Germans who voted for Hoadly last year will support the republican ticket in October, both from their natural inclination to vote with the republican party and because the democrats in the state legislature have not acted in good faith with them in the matter of the repeal of the Scott law last winter. It is believed that fully 5000 Irish Americans, hitherto democrats, will also vote for the republicans. There are now over 2000 Irish democrats who belong to Blaine and Logan clubs in the state, and many more than that number who have not joined the clubs will vote for the republican candidates on the tariff issue alone. The 2000 colored voters who supported Hoadly because he was an abolitionist will nearly all return to their allegiance to the republican party. On these gains, and on the gains among the wool-growers and the mechanics of the mining districts, the republican leaders in Ohio base their calculations for a majority of 25,000 in the state.

THE BLIND AT PLAY.

How Wonderfully the Senses of Touch and Hearing

Serve Those Who Have Lost Their Sight—Blind Boys at "Tag" on the Playground—Relief Measures.

New York Mail and Express.

Blind boys at play would astonish any one not thoroughly habituated to the scene. Their movements differ in no way from others. Objects in their way are intuitively avoided, even when there are strange obstacles on their own familiar ground, as was yesterday the *Mail and Express* reporter standing on the playground of the handsome towered and turretted granite building of the New York Institution for the Blind at Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. With him stood Mr. William B. Waite, the superintendent of the institution, of which the late Augustus Schell was president, and of which the dead philanthropist had been for thirty years a manager. The older students walked up and down the porch-covered pavements, arm in arm, earnestly conversing, and never touched the writer, although he stood directly in their way had they gone straight. The younger boys played tag, all as rapidly as boys who see, climbed the porch pillars to the third floor and slid down without ever touching the railings, which they passed at each story. They ran across the brick walk, dodged quickly right and left, as if they were looking into each other's eyes, and tumbled over the four-foot balustrade into the covered playground, without a slip or breaking their heads against the posts, which were quite near enough together to make them dangerous.

THEIR ACUTE PERCEPTION.

"How do they do this?" asked the reporter.

"They are, in the first place, on home ground," said Superintendent Waite, "and know every brick, almost as well as if they could see. When they come to a corner they feel the touch of the least bit of wind, and can tell when the direction of the wind changes, as it begins to strike them. They almost unconsciously follow such a guide. When one approaches an object he receives warning from the increased pressure of the air between him and the object, slight as the change is, and delicate as the sense of touch must be to detect it. Children who have been blind from infancy are the most rapid and graceful in their movements, but they constitute only about 5 per cent. of the blind. They are of course more cheerful than those who have been able to see, and have lost the sense of sight."

"Some of these boys apparently see?"

"Yes, a great many of them see to a certain extent—can tell daylight from darkness, can distinguish an object, but cannot tell what it is. Some can even see that a thing is a book but they can see nothing in it. They are the most troublesome class of scholars we have. They know nothing that is of any use or value to them, but they know too much to be tractable, and have little of the ambition to learn shown by the absolutely helpless, who will hail any and every chance to glean information."

There are 235 scholars in the asylum, which is as free as a public school, and toward whose support nearly $50,000 annually is appropriated. The private contributions since its establishment have, however, reached $210,000, and the expenses of from $70,000 to $80,000 per annum are completely covered. To feed and clothe and warm these little folks for last year, only $22,940 was required, a sum less than the necessary salaries paid to teachers and other employes. One death in the year, and that from disease contracted outside, shows the healthy condition of the institution.

A TRAINED EAR.

As the reporter passed up the long walk between the grassy sides of the lawn a woman's face turned toward him at the window. There was nothing to show that the eyes were sightless, but the half-turned listening ear told the story as he entered the front door and touched the pane at the little sliding glass office window. The lady was knitting, but at once arose, crossed the room and pulled a hidden handle which opened the door several feet away. Her eyes followed every movement, hearing being her guide. A bell ring brought down a little girl, who ran in, and stopped suddenly with a bow, took her message, closed the door and ran off through the hallway, and bounded up the staircase, two steps at a time. The reporter ejaculated, "She isn't blind?" "Yes, totally blind," was the answer, "but she knows more of the building than your eyes could tell you." A moment later the lady said, "Here he comes now," alluding to the gentleman who had been sent for. The reporter listened for several seconds before he could hear the footstep which she had distinctly heard and recognized.

Deafness, she afterward explained, was the great misfortune a blind person could have, as then every movement was guided by sound of some sort. A ticking clock, a running tap, or any similar sound that was regular or constant, is an invaluable aid to the blind, guiding them about a room as the ship's pilot follows his compass dial. The institution is intended to fit its inmates to earn an independent livelihood. The studies of a seven years' course extend from the alphabet to algebra, geometry, logic, mental and moral science and the science of government, rhetoric, composition, natural science and use of various philosophical apparatus. They are trained in gymnastics, to play music, and become experts in one of bead-work, mattress making, sewing, knitting, crocheting and chair weaving. With these they are expected to earn a livelihood after they are 21 years old. Unfortunately, this the graduates cannot always do. They become despondent, fail to get supporting employment, drift about, become dissipated, if opportunity offers, and wind up in the almshouse.

MEANS OF RELIEF.

Means of relieving the deserving are increasing rapidly, and remarkable as it may seem, principally through the exertions of the blind men themselves, although the blind most deserving of them can scarcely earn more than an average of 75 cents a day in all workshops. They have two papers devoted solely to their interests and to securing legislation and effective charities. They are both edited by blind men, and are sold at the cheap rate of 50 cents a year. They have a mutual beneficial association whose offices are on Thirty-sixth street. The regular payment of a small fee entitles members to an allowance of $3 a week in case of illness, and $30 for funeral expenses in case of death. A Philadelphia society for similar purposes has a branch office on Sixth avenue. Its members are blind, but its business is transacted by those who can see. It buries its dead, attends to the sick, and advances necessary capital to establish the worthy in business. A caning establishment is in operation on Thirty-fourth street, where the work is taught from models, and where the proficient are given employment. It is also understood that a new home on a new plan is to be established on One-Hundred-and-Tenth street, which will have accommodations for 200 persons.

BEGGING LETTERS.

How Rich People in New York Are Annoyed by Undeserving Applicants.

N. Y. Letter to Utica Herald.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Kitty Wolf and all other rich ladies of this city are obliged to meet the annoyance of begging letters, which indeed is of an incessant character. This is one of the penalties of wealth. Rich men of whatever position, are annoyed in the same manner. The number of begging letters received by this class is estimated at 500 a week. Jay Gould gets his share, and so does William H. Vanderbilt. Ex-Governor Morgan was inundated by such applications, and now that he is gone his widow has to endure the same annoyance. As soon as a man does a liberal act he is at once set on by these mendicant letter writers. Hence, when it was published that Jay Gould had given $5000 to the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis, and also that E. D. Morgan had endowed a seminary, and that William H. Vanderbilt had imported the obelisk, each one of these benefactors was made the subject of an attack.

This renders the service of a private secretary indispensable, for in addition to reading, is the necessity, in some cases, of a reply. R. L. and A. Stewart used to answer begging letters, because, unless this was done the writer might think his application failed to reach them, and would therefore repeat it. Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, unfortunately was paragraphed as having given a bell to a western church. Immediately a hundred bells were applied for, and he had to stop at once or he might have continued giving away bells to the present day. However liberal men of wealth may be, they generally prefer to select the object of their beneficence. This custom of writing begging letters is of unlimited extent. Rogers, the London poet banker, once said to a friend, "The letters I receive from strangers of both sexes asking for money are really innumerable. I lately had a begging epistle from a woman which I did not answer, and a day or two afterward another came, beginning 'Unkind one!'" Rogers was a very liberal man, but like other men of wealth, he had his preferences in the matter of charity.

IN PORTLAND!

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST,

Dr. Mintie.

Of San Francisco,

Is in Portland, and will remain for a week or ten days. Dr. Mintie is well known on the Pacific Coast as the FOREMOST SPECIALIST of the age. He is permanently located in San Francisco, where for years he has devoted his time exclusively to [illegible]. His specialty include the following:

Nervous, Private and Chronic Diseases,

Such as Lost Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Prostatorrhea, Impotency, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Heart and Stomach, Premature Decline in Man, and Female Weakness in Women, and all diseases or derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in later years.

Microscopic Examination and Chemical Analysis.

[illegible] microscope or chemical reagents in analyzing the [illegible]

CURES GUARANTEED.

The Doctor has for many years had published a standing offer that he would forfeit

Five Hundred Dollars

For a case of this kind which he undertakes and fails to cure.

DR. MINTIE IS the sole proprietor of the

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Sir Astley Cooper's

VITAL

RESTORATIVE!

A supply of which he has with him and which he will be glad to furnish at regular rates. Price $3 a bottle. Four times the quantity $10.

FEMALE WEAKESS.

DR. MINTIE'S peculiar treatment of [illegible]

Consultation Free.

It will cost you nothing to consult the Doctor [illegible]

Call on or address DR. MINTIE, [illegible] First and Main streets, Rooms 1 and 2, up stairs. Office hours 9 to 4 daily; evenings, 6 to 8. [illegible] his office in San Francisco, California. 2m10

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Optical and Mathematical Instruments,

Wholesale and Retail

Only establishment of its kind north of San Francisco

OPTICAL INSTITUTE

ALFRED KNOPP

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN

171 First street, Portland, Or.

Eyes of patients carefully measured. Lenses ground to order. Repairing done. 2m

TACOMA LIME CO

Manufacturers and General Agents for all brands of Tacoma and

SAN JUAN LIME.

Also dealers in

Cement, Plaster, Hair, Sand, Fire Brick, etc.

OFFICE, FOOT MORRISON ST.

J. POLIVKA & CO.

28 Washington St.

Portland, Oregon.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Cloaks!

For Ladies and Children's

NEW STYLES and LOW PRICES

See our stock before buying.

Olds & King,

186 First St.

H. DENNISON & CO.,

(Successors to A. Y. Hamilton)

28 North First street, near B,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

SHIP CHANDLERY.

FANCY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Groceries at bedrock rates for Cash only. 10s1m

TAPE-WORM CURE.

TAPE-WORM CURE.

A CELEBRATED GERMAN PHYSICIAN HAS succeeded in getting up a medicine that will cure or remove the Tape Worm with head, or any other worms entirely in thirty minutes without interfering with any of his business. The medicine has been used in 200 cases inside of 18 months and has never failed. For circulars send to JOHN WILHELM, No. [illegible] Alder street, Masonic Temple, Portland, Or. 1m

RAILROAD INSURANCE!

The Commercial Union Insurance Company,

OF LONDON,

Are now prepared to issue special policies covering risk of loss on General Merchandise, Salmon, Dry Goods or Produce to or from the East or to Europe thence by railroad via Eastern ports.

SIBSON, CHURCH & CO., Agts., Portland.

Cloaks,

Ulsters,

Paletots,

Newmarkets,

Jerseys,

Jackets,

Russia

Circulars,

Combination

Circulars,

Wraps, etc.,

Children's

and Misses'

Cloaks,

—ALL—

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.

Like in all our other departments, we are determined to place these goods before the public at such prices that no intending purchaser can afford to miss the opportunity of selecting a garment from this largest and choicest assortment.

S. Lipman & Co.

Note.—Our store will be closed on Monday, Sept. 29th.

Seller & Co.,

JOBBERS OF

Crockery, Glassware,

ETC., ETC.

Call special attention to their Fine New importations of

Campaign Plates,

With Beautifully Executed Portraits of

BLAINE, LOGAN, CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS.

Ex Alpheta, from London, England direct.

The Latest Styles of Printed Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, etc., etc.,

The Newest Styles and Designs in Stand and Hanging Lamps, Chandeliers, etc., etc.

Cor. B and Front Sts.,

PORTLAND, OR.

[illegible] & Co.

Have opened a Fine Lot of

[illegible]

AND

[illegible]

WHY I AM A REPUBLICAN.

READ GOV. GEO. S. BOUTWELL'S BOOK.

Price $1 50. A. ROMAN, General Agent, 120 Sutter st., San Francisco.

SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBI

OF THE

Portland Mec

Oct. 9th to 25th, Inclus

Most Complete Exhibit of the
Skill, Inventions, Art, Agricul
Natural Products of the Nor
cific Coast Ever Presen
to the Public.

EXHIBITS AND PREMIU

Every article, method or process [illegible] displayed at an exhibition of this character [illegible] seeking the merit of excellence in point of [illegible] its beauty or attractive novelty, and whether [illegible] in mechanical arts, science or agriculture [illegible] acceptable contribution. There is no charge [illegible] or power. Medals of gold, silver or bronze [illegible] will be awarded as premiums to merit [illegible] when entered for competition.

An efficient Orchestra will be present afternoon and evening.

Military and Fireman's

Two days will be set apart as Military and [illegible] days, when gold and silver medals will be co[illegible] and awarded to best drilled infantry Comp[illegible] or Washington militia contesting there[illegible] and first water by any hose team entering [illegible] petition. Rules and regulations governing [illegible] is furnished on application to the Superin[illegible]

Reductions in Rates of F

Have been secured on all lines running into [illegible] one fare for the regular rates for round [illegible] and all goods exhibited will be return[illegible] charge in cases where same have not changed [illegible]

ADMISSION.

Adults' Double Season Ticket
Single Season Ticket
Single Admission
Children under 12 Season Ticket
Single Admission

Any desired information given or sent on applic[illegible] to the superintendent.

GUSTAF WILSON, Sec. [illegible] B. CONGLE
J. W. ALLEN, Superintendent.
No. 6 Washington st. Portland, Oregon.

HOSE AND BELTIN

The Gutta Percha and Rubber

68 AND 70 FRONT ST.

Portland

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Windows,

IMPORTERS

Paints, Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

General Building Mater

Price Lists and Discounts Furnish
Application.

103 Front St., Portland,

MISS A. S. JORGENS

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Millinery, Straw Goods, Feathers,

LACES, VAILINGS, SILK

Velvets, Ornaments and Trimmed

NO 103 FIRST ST, PORTLAND

Next to [illegible] Bank)

New Milliner

AT

MRS. A. E. WES

77 Washington Street,

JAMES WEST,

GUNSMITH.

Choke Boring and
Shotguns.

[illegible]

CHEA

Jewelry, Watches,
ware, Table Cutle

J. R. MILLER'S, 129 Fir

Oregon Electrical W

JULIUS DILG,

Electrical, Optical and Sur
Instruments

For sale made to order and re[illegible]
Model and Experimental Work
161 Fourth st., bet. Morrison and
P O Box 197 Portland, Or.

THE KICKER

TO THE CIGAR

Fresh Arrival of

Kicker C

By Every
We solicit your
WILZINSKI BROS.
Mf'rs, Portland,
P O box 475.

CREIGHTON & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND

No. 6, Washington st., Portla

Auction sales of real estate and stock

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC

VETERINA

SPECI

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DI
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOG
and POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' [illegible] pathic Veterinary Specifics have been [illegible] Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery [illegible] Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Ma[illegible] Coal Mine Companies, Trav[illegible] and Menageries, and others [illegible] with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual sent free by mail on receipt of price.

Pamphlets sent free on app[illegible]

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC

109 Fulton Street, New York

HUMPHREYS'

Vital Weakness [illegible] indiscretion, [illegible] and promptly [illegible] Been in use 20 years, [illegible] —is the most success[illegible] ful remedy known. Price [illegible] large vial of powder for $5, sent [illegible] ceipt of price. Humphreys' [illegible] Illust. Catalogue free. 109 Fulton St.

PILES. $1000 REWARD FOR ITCHING, [illegible] ing or protruding piles Debing's [illegible] fails to cure. REDINGTON, WOO[illegible] agents Portland, Or.

OL. 24.

POLITICAL NEWS.

John Makes Public his Letter of Acceptance.

AINE'S MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

Comment on Tuesday's Local Ticket—A Surprising Accusation against the Independent Newspapers, Etc.

...CAGO, Sept. 30.—Following is St. John's ...r of acceptance just given to the press and ...ic:

OLATHE, KS., Sept 26, 1884.

...the Hon. Samuel Dick, Chairman of the ...mittee, etc.—MY DEAR SIR: In formally ...pting the nomination for president tendered ...y the national prohibition convention at ...burg, Penn., July 23, 1884, I take the op...unity to state that while the honor was ...er sought or desired by me, yet it is ...ly appreciated, bestowed as it was by a ...ention composed of delegates who, in point ...moral worth and mental ability, were fully ...l if not superior to any political convention ...ever assembled in this country.

...r for the Union is over, rebellion has been ...bed, and African slavery abolished, old ...s have passed away, and with them should ...d prejudices and sectional strife. To-day ...products of the north and south float in ...endly relation in the same channels, under ...ame flag, every section of our country ac...ledging allegiance to the same govern... There never was a time when our peo...ould better afford, and when it was more ...rtant that they should stop and think than ...

[illegible]

...PROHIBITION THE ISSUE.

[illegible]

...A COMPARISON OF PARTIES.

[illegible]

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

BLAINE'S MOVEMENTS

...al Enthusiastic Reception Tendered at a Number of Ohio Towns.

...ORIA, Ohio, Sept. 30.—A delegation of ...erchants and other business men of ..., called this morning to pay their respects ...he. The chairman of the delegation as...Blaine of the earnest support of the busi...interests of northwestern Ohio. Blaine ...d the gentlemen and remarked that the ...ican ticket was certainly entitled to the ...of business men, because the contest ...imarily and emphatically a contest for the ...vation and promotion of the business in...of the country. At 10 o'clock the party ...a special train for the south.

...FIRST STOP AT FOSTORIA.

...ORIA, O., Sept. 30.—The Blaine special ...ade its first stop at Fostoria, the home of ...or Foster. There was a large gathering ...station and when Governor Foster pre... Mr. Blaine there was loud cheering. Mr. ... in a few words, expressed his gratitude...

...run to Tiffin was made very rapidly ...was a great crowd at the depot, and Mr. ...was received with cheering, shouting and ...of flags. He was driven up into town, ...a stand had been erected, and when Mr. ...was presented to several thousand people ...

...es and Gentlemen: When I was a school...southeastern Ohio, forty-three years ago, ...portion of the country presented a very ...nt appearance from what it presents to... Those forty-three years have been divided ...n democratic rule and republican rule, ...ave it to the voters of northwestern Ohio ...under which there has been more rapid ...ss, not only in this section but throughout ...hole of this beautiful state; and leaving ...t subject to meditate upon, I leave you ...hole controversy. [Loud applause.] I ...ou for this magnificent reception. I see ...assemblage that evidence of peace, plenty, prosperity such as are scarcely equaled ...ere in the world, and never surpassed ... your own hands to say whether these ...ontinue, or whether we shall enter upon ... of doubtful and dangerous experiments. ...wed cheering.

...AT URBANA.

...NA, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Blaine was escorted ...rriage by a large body of Plumed Knights, ...n foot and some on horseback. A novel ...of this escort was a troop of mounted ...earing white plumes. People began to ...early in the forenoon, and a large meet... ...addressed in the afternoon by ...